PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,227.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS.
Saturday 2-39 P.M. 1907.				
12th Oct.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	BRITANNIA	6375
9th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5284	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7913
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
14th "	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5281	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	.....	.....
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
29th "	ARCADIA	6982	.....	.....
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6375
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

† Proceeds to Plymouth, London, and passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CORNELIEN	4,143	Magnon	31st Oct. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DJEMNEH	4,696	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NILE	5,528	Schmitt	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. "

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

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BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Oct. 1907.
RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Nov. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Dec. "

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 620	Rs. 395	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 930	" 575	

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Oct. 1907.
LEVANZO	6,000		17th Nov. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belotto	17th Dec. "

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.
LHARA	2,170	Mon. 14th Oct.	11 a. m.	Via. P. & O.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur 10th Oct.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 11th Oct.	7 a. m. (direct). *	

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 14th Oct., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mohomera and Bussreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,200 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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8th October, 1907.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4239	M. Dabcovich	16th "
AFRICA	5696	P. Budemich	1st Dec.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Morea	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and *vice versa*.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

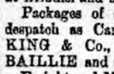
Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
F. FERDINAND	6016	C. Matcovich	25th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Simcon House, 52, Church Gate Street. Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.



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From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	446	704	353	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	773	439	649
Liverpool London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	606	993	517	793	462	7.6
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Madras		25 Sept.	3 Oct.	15 Oct.	9 Nov.
	City of York		16 Oct.	25 Oct.	6 Nov.	29 Nov.
	City of London		1 Nov.	13 Nov.	26 Nov.	16 Dec.
	City of Karachi	..	19 Nov.	21 Nov.	3 Dec.	24 Dec.
	Trafford Hall		30 Nov.	30 Nov.	10 Dec.	1 Jan. 1908.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

Sutton Hall	..	31 Oct.	30 Nov	..	15 Dec.
City of Paris	..	16 Feb.	24 Mar.	..	15 April.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
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New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking		Bombay
	Newchwang	Fengtien	
	Chefoo	Liaoyang	
		Dairen (Dalny)	

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Albert Buildings,
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RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ..... Rs. 21,00,000

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HEAD OFFICE:
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Lahore	Bombay	Colombo	Zanzibar
Amritsar	Madras	Mandalay	Mombasa
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Entebbe			

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NAPIER
TOURING CHASSIS

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SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER, Second.
FIRST SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER starting from scratch, and SECOND SIX-CYLINDER NAPIER beat the following: Three Berliets, two Mercedes, Mors, Minerva, Thornycroft, Peugeot, Martini, Rapid.

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Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

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Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

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ON and from the 15th October, 1907, and until further notice, the KHOPOLI BRANCH will be RE-OPENED for all descriptions of Traffic.

For full particulars see the poster notice exhibited at stations.

J. N. HAWKINS,
for Ag. General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1907.

POONA 11TH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on THURSDAY, 10th October, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

POONA, 4TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, up to one (1) P.M., on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of October, 1907, for FILLING the remaining portion of the SANKLI TANK, at Agripada.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Board,
R. J. KENT, A. M. INST., C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

Trust Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th October, 1907.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between our clients MR. VITHALDAS VADILAL and MR. AMILAL JADAVJI, on the one hand, and MR. MOHUNLAL POONJABHAI KAPADIA, on the other, carrying on business under the name and style of Messrs. V. MOHUNLAL and Co., and the Bombay Asiatic Trading Society as Indent Merchants and Commission Agents stands DISSOLVED as from the 1st of September, 1907, and that all the liabilities have been taken over by the said Mohunlal Poonjabhoy Kapadia who since that date has been carrying on the said businesses on his own account.—Dated this 7th day of October, 1907.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys FOR MR. VITHALDAS VADILAL AND MR. AMILAL JADAVJI.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 14th October, 1907, at 3 P.M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet made up to 30th June, 1907.

2ND.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.

3RD.—To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Tricumdas Dwarkadas as a Director of the Company.

4TH.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one, who is eligible for re-election.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors, and to fix their remuneration for the current year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 31st October, 1907, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JEEWANDAS & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th September, 1907.

THE WEST NAWAGARH COAL CO., LTD.

CAPITAL RS. 3,00,000
DIVIDED into 30,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

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A. SHRAGER, Esq. (Shragers, Limited)
SHETH HAKIMJI TAJBHOY, Esq (Tajbhoy Hakimji and Sons).
KRISHNARAO AMBALAL DESAI, Esq. (Agents, Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Nadiad).
C. KNOWLES, Esq.

MANAGING AGENTS:

SHRAGERS, Limited (7, Swallow Lane Calcutta), Subject to the control of the Board of Directors at Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—88, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS: Messrs. LOVE-LOCK and LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Calcutta.

Further particulars and forms of Application can be had at the Registered Office.

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NOTICE.

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48—1-ct gold filled spring watch bracelets.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—EUROPEAN TRAVELLING SECRETARY, for A. S. R. S. of I and B. Ld., well-educated, having Railway Experience and one who is accustomed to address public Meetings. Salary Rs. 150. Apply to the GENERAL SECRETARY, A. S. R. S., Victoria Hall, Mazagon, Bombay.

WANTED.—A Gujarati-knowing SALESMAN, with some College Education. Reasonable salary. Apply personally with testimonial.—CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

KAMA-SHASTRA:
A Guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
GRATIS; POST FREE.
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
A. N. Pharmacy.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUO" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUO" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G.," care of this Office.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from
SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, Inclusive of Delivery Charges.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed Properties at Jail Road, advertised to take place to-day, has been POSTPONED, until further intimation.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of metals, boilers, engines, etc., such as lead, and antimony and lead pigs, brass, cupro-nickel, gunmetal old pigs, gunmetal, old and wrought iron scraps, cast iron scraps, cupro nickel, old envelopes, horizontal boilers, donkey engine, horizontal steam engine, buffing and printing machines, lathe, bullock cart, ambulance wagon, horizontal drums, saddletrees, wallets, hooks bill, and a considerable quantity of miscellaneous unservicesable stores, at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instruction from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 7th November, 1907, at 2-30 P. M. sharp (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals such as Lead and Antimony and Lead Pigs, Brass, Cupro-Nickel, Gunmetal old Pigs, Gunmetal old and Wrought Iron scraps, Cast Iron Scraps, Cupro-Nickel old Envelopes.

2 horizontal boilers, length 17 feet dia. 3' 6".
1 horizontal steam Engine 25 H. P.
1 donkey Engine.
1 10½" lathe.
1 Thomas sewing machine with power driven attachment.
2 Buffing machines (power driven.)
1 Leather printing machine.

Also Bullock cart, ambulance, wagon, wheels, iron boilers, horizontal drums, trumpets, saddletrees, wallets for saddle, leggings, nets, hooks bill, and also a large quantity of old leather, canvas, gunny, oil drums, axes, pick heads, shovels, and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals and machinery shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

N. B.—For the inspection of the machinery before the date of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 27, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of unclaimed and confiscated arms and ammunition consisting of single and double Barrel rifles and guns, cartridges, bullet moulds, loading machines, spears, daggers revolvers, bayonet, pikes, swords, sulphine, gun powder, pistols, knives, sword sticks, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On FRIDAY the 11th instant, at 3 p. m. (B. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Phirozsha B. Petit & Co. and on account and risk of Messrs. Ebbrahim Nooroolin & Co:—

500 bales, each 400 lbs., 20s. yarn of the Victoria Mills.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

23 cases of wine consisting of Medoc, Listrac, St. Estephe, Chateau Batailley, Chateau Ponlet Canet, Ch. Palmer Margaux, Ch. Mouton d'Armailhacq, Chateau Brand, Leoville Lascases, Larose Bethmann, Mouten Rothschild, Chateau Lafite Grand Vin branded corks, Clos du Cardinal, etc.

Also 39 cases Scotch "Takapeg" whisky by Train & McIntyre, Ltd.

37 cases wine by Mason Schiedler & Co. and 5 boxes golden bitters.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the teak and blackwood household furniture, glass and crookeryware, dining table and chairs, sofas, easy chairs, whatnot, clothe press, almyrah, one handsome sweet-toned mahoganized American cottage piano in good order, brass and iron double bedstead with wire and cotton mattresses, mentasfe, ornaments, old china jar, telescopic lamp, bicycle, china and coir matting, etc., etc., the property of A. H. Roachal, Esqr.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 victoria with a handsome strong bay pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Scales, Medicines, Strawboards, Lampware and Biscuits.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

E. W. 2247—No. 56 to 58— 3 cases scales.
E. W. 2297—No. 51 to 100—50 bales strawboards.
E. W. 2240—Nos. 203 to 53—51 cases biscuits.
P. V. —No. 1 to 9— 9 cases medicines.
S. H. S. —No. 17 to 22— 6 casks lampware.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Landed Property, at Shaik Abdulla Pakhmoria Street.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Framjee Dorabji Broacha (Solicitor), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls and erections standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Shaikh Abdulla Pakhmoria Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old Nos. 340 and 701, New No. 7623, Old Survey No. 1169 and 1190, and New Survey No. 4513 under tenure quit and ground rent, containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-four square yards be the same, little, more or less, Assessed by the Collector of House assessment under Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Jehangir Bejonji, on or towards the west by the said Shaikh Abdulla Pakhmoria Street, on or towards the south by the Cooper 2nd Street, and on or towards the south by the Cooper 1st Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, for the Executors or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Bungalow at Matheran.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Framjee Dorabjee Broacha (Solicitor), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following property:—

The Bungalow with out-houses called or known as "The Dell," situate at Matheran in the district of Kolaba, erected on Government ground or land containing 5 acres and described particularly denoted as No. 92, in a certain map or plan of Matheran, deposited with the Collector of Kolaba.

The bungalow has been newly built and roofed with corrugated iron, has one drawing, one dining and 2 bed-rooms with bath-room and dressing-rooms attached, and has a large verandah.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors, or the Executor or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
BOMBAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1907

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB,
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

THE
Bombay Gazette
IS NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

OUR NEW DOMESTIC SENSATIONAL STORY.

CONTAINS GRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS OF LONDON LIFE AND SCENES, AND A STRONG LOVE INTEREST WITH THRILLING EPISODES.

IT IS WRITTEN BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW,
Authors of "The Shulamite," "Anna of the Plains," "The Premier's Daughter," "Eve and the Law," "Jennifer Pontefract," &c., &c.
AND IS ENTITLED
SCARLET TOWN.

COMMENCED IN OUR COLUMNS
ON SEPT. 2ND.

We have pleasure in introducing to our readers this new story which gives us many vivid pictures of present day life and manners in the great city of London. We are invited to see the rich and the poor, and the contrast between the two is well portrayed. Sir Roger Enderby, the hero, is a well-to-do gentleman of easy birth and manners. Ruth Lovatt, the heroine, daughter of a wealthy factory owner, is a direct contrast to the man who loves her. Beauty, wealth and position are hers, but she recks little of these things. Her heart bleeds for those to whose toil she owes all her comfort. Her father is known for a hard man, one who grinds the face of the poor. But Ruth engages in many a mission of tender mercy among them. It is in this way that she meets with Mary Paradyne, who, having forsaken all the call of duty, stands in strong contrast to the other women of the story, notably Vanna Neal, a woman of wealth and influence, of whose past the world knows nothing, and supposes to be a widow. But unawares to herself, she is really under the thumb of Montague Morrison, a wealthy financier, who, up to a certain point, has done all her bidding. In due course, however, having become apprised of the death of Vanna Neal's husband, he brings the whole weight of that thumb to bear on the reliant lady, and all her pretty scheming and plotting, which has hitherto been so successful, shivers to pieces.

In this indirect fashion Montague Morrison may be considered as the good, though unknown, friend of Ruth Lovatt. She is not fitted to cope with Dame Fortune on her own account, but her friends and her circumstances fight in her favour.

Another most interesting character is Lady Sabina Ford, sister to Ruth's stepmother. She influences Ruth strongly, and proves to be her best friend and adviser. For a forceful personality on the feminine side, she divides the honours with Mary Paradyne but the latter lacks intuition, and her inability to perceive wherein lies the essential difference between Ruth and herself constitutes her a poor adviser, although a good friend.

Among the men the strangest, and in some scenes the strongest, character, is Hal Cope, who comes to London thirsting for vengeance. With a view to utilising his services, he has picked up a wretched little gutter-snipe, whose criminal instincts are inborn needing only a little fostering to spring to the light of day. But even he, falling once more under the powerful influence of love, has the wild beast within him tamed, and lays down his life at the last for his love.

The varying fortunes of Sir Roger and Ruth Lovatt will be watched with interest by our readers, and to them we commend the perusal of this charmingly-written story.

READ:
SCARLET TOWN.
BY
ALICE AND CLAUDE ASKEW.

NOW APPEARING
TUESDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS TO LET at Clerk Road for 999 years. For particulars apply to—

RAGHUNATH MUKUND & Co.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
91 MEADOW STREET.

FOREMAN WANTED.

FOR WOOLEN CARPET SHOP, must be thoroughly acquainted with the work in all its Branches including dyeing wools. Apply with original testimonials to—

"Z," care of MANAGER,
Madras Mail,
Madras.

WANTED.

A ROOM, for a Bachelor, in the vicinity of the Fort. Furnished or unfurnished, without Board. Boarding House-keeper need not apply. —"X. Y. Z.," care of this Paper.

LOST,

ON

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Steamer Seirstad, 617 tons, Captain A Learsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Umvolosi 1,906 tons captain R.E. Keen arrived in harbour yesterday from Natal with a cargo of Coal and 19 cabin and 227 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimba 2,510 tons Captain O. Sewell arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. R.T. Harrison, Mr. M. Marshall and 186 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Malta, 3,899 tons Captain R. A. Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails, a general Cargo and the following passengers.

From Hongkong: Mrs. M W. Tyler, Mr. Peerosbaw, Mr. NurtiNaita, Capt E. S. Worthington.

From Colombo: Capt C. C. Bardow, Mr. H. Uttley, Capt H. and Mr. Hullet, and 3 children Capt H C and Mrs. Reeves. Major Lillingston. Miss. R. Mayer, Mr. E. and Mrs. Hengstenberg,

From Sydney: Major B. C. Picton, Capt P. Davidson, Capt T. B. & Mrs. Riley.

From Brisbane: Capt C. B. & Mrs. Steele.

From Melbourne: Mrs. Swinburne Ward.

From Largo Bay: Mrs. C. E Southon.

From Freemantle: Mr. J. H. Trenwith.

From diffirant ports: 52 deck.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 7th October, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr C W Shearme.....R I Marine
R I M S Minto.....Lieut D Goldsmith.....R I Marine
Patrick Stewart.....Capt W A Tindall.....I G T T S
Three Torpedo Boats.....Royal Navy

In the stream.

R I M S Hardinge ....Lieut C O Campbell .....R I Marine
R I M S Margarita.....Capt W L Kelly.....Pearl Fishery
R I M S Palinurus .....Comdr E S Hickman .....Survey Boat
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Bastchamp .....R I Marine
H M S High Flyer.....Capt C S Hickley .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—October 8.

Bulimba .....2510 Sewell.....P Gulf..... M M & Co
Capri .....2761 Delsito .....F & R S N Co
Dwarka .....799 Moxon .....M M & Co
Falls of Monesa.....2457 Hall .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Haumtonic .....2075 Henry .....
Ipswich .....813 Wallace.....Shah S N Co
John Hardie .....2916 McMillan .....F Muir & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Hodgson .....Calcutta.....M M & Co
Malta .....3899 Peters.....Shanghai.....29-10 P & O Co
Siagan .....241 Mc'Lennan Turner.....M & Co
Quipenta .....3420 Hill .....M M & Co
Peninsular .....2919 Palmer .....P & O Co
Seirstad .....617 Learsen.....Bangkock.....F F Campbell & Co
Shahzada .....2785 Pearce .....Shah S N Co
Shahjehan .....2566 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Davison .....Shah S N Co
Shah Ameer .....1922 Pilling .....Shah S N Co
Shah Nasir .....2 56 Grant .....Shah N N Co
Scindia .....2050 Mande .....M M & Co
Shah Allum .....1917 Davison.....Shah S N Co
Unvoloasi .....1906 Keen .....
Warora .....2565 Reddock .....M M & Co
Zamania .....2760 Dewing.....M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—October 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Shah Nawaz	2522	Baldoin	Jedda	10-10	The Shah S N Co
B	Clan Farquhar	3757	Wadge	Chittagong	13-10 F	M & Co
C & B	Malebi	1857	Coates	Mauritius	14-10 B & P S & Co	
K	Alecto	2341	Hicks	Hull via Kiel	16-10 P	M & Co
P	King Robert	2534	Saunders	Mostyn Deep	12-10 K	N & Co
Q	Monsoori	1735	Geddie	Jeddia	11-10 B & P	S N Co

Offside Q

Furi	643	Ahmed		N F		Bo S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	519	Fakeera		Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Ischia	2784	Dini	Shanghai		17-10 P & R	S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Britannia	1909	Garrick	L'pool	16-10 W & A G & Co
3	D Balduino	2680	Cogliolo	Genoa	13-10 F & R S N Co
4	Drumcondra	2964	Taylor	Antwerp	9-10 W & A G & Co
9	Coniscliffe	2512	Pottinger	D'kirk	12-10 W & A G & Co
10 & 11	Devanha	4785	Hide	Shanghai	15-10 P & O Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	12-10 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Umvoloasi	Keen	Natal, Sept 17
	Bulimba	Sewell	Bussrah, Sept 23
	Malta	Peters	Shanghai, Sept 17

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Worsley Hall	Sullivan	Karachi

The steamer Seirstad, Captain Learsen, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Bangkok.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Bulimba, for Persian Gulf, &c
" Malbil, for Mauritius

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Names	From
5	Lightning	E Fey	Hongkong
	Lord Kelvin	W F Masser	Madras
	Markshorne	W Krohler	Rangoon
	Phirala	C Scott	Bombay
	Shahjehan	P Toms	Chittagong

DEPARTURES.

	Baron Ardrasan	H C Kennedy	Bombay
	Ethiopia	A B D Cruz	Chittagong
	Loodiana	H Chindley	Bombay
6	Ivydene	Andrew W Yule	Bombay
	Dunbar	A R Lee	Bombay
	Bangsla	J R Alexander	Rangoon
7	Statesman	R Thomson	London & L'pool
	Euryalus	W R Wilkinson	Melbourne
	Akaua	D Morgan	Bombay
	Maharaja	R White	Port Blair

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCT. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—201 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas; 600 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixton and Co; 1,000 cwts oil cakes, K B Sajan; 2,000 cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co; 163 tons oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; 142 casks salted skins, Nizamuddin and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—4,000 cwts myrabollams, G. Modhowjee and Co; 504 cwt myrabollams, W Becher.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—189 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 36 cwts mica, The Aimere Import and Export Co Ld, 16 cwts cottonseed, D Jumnadas, 41 bales skins M J Joomabhoy; 12 bales skins R Mojobhoy, 80 cwts fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 4 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co; 2 cases curtains, 3 cases brasswares, L B Bhootwalla; 11 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 3 bales skins R M Kooka, 10 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Coniscliffe s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Drumcondra s—300 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 2,000 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co: 227 bales cotton-fly, N Peerbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Coniscliffe s—2,000 cwt poppyseed, David Sassoon and Co.; 900 cwts poppyseed, 9,876 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—11,500 cwts mowrasseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTON.

Arabia s—6 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, and 85 bales yarn J A Begbie and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 6,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 cwts linseed, S C Italeana; 17 bales twist, Svadeshi Mills and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Banji and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; cwts castor seed and 1,000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co; 150 bales yarn J A Begbie and Co; 1,100 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

D Balduino s—30 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co; 6,060 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANCONA

D Balduino s—15 bales yarn, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—700 bales twist M M Esanbhoy.

Devanha s—31 cases opium, P and O Co

FOR TSOCHOW

Devanha s—31 cases opium P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—200 bales twist, A E J Abraham.

THE LATEST VALUATION OF THE

NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE

AFFORDS

ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH

and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the

LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY

and may be regarded as

A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.

For full particulars apply to

O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.

Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *October 7.*] [BOMBAY, *October 8.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 7/16	1/8	
2 do. Rentes	94 1/2	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan	100	un	chgd
2½ do. Govt. Securities	64 9/16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	30 1/8		5/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	30 3/8		1/4
Do. in New York	65 1/4		3/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47 3/4	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York	4·85 7/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 1/2	since	15 Aug
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 1/4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 1/2	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	3	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £175,000

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	Easier.
Futures	Easier.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports	11,000 "
Mid-Americans	6·61 —07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices—

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·05	5·98	5·95	5·94
—19	—09	—10	—11
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·94	5·95	5·95	5·95	5·95
—11	—11	—11	—12	—12

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	45,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	62,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	6,000 "
Do. to Continent	16,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·70 +15

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·23+21

Do. do. of Mar. 11·19+04

Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later as there is talk of a corner being formed.

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton.—11 1/2 unchanged.

Futures—Month of December	...	11·11 +03
Do. do. January	...	11·14 +06

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—41½—New-Terms—Oct.-Nov.—London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Strong.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,020,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6½ unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 4s. 2 3/4d. Sellers.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Bullions	Rs. 75,650	Freemantle	Malta	Mercantile Bank
1 Parcel Gold Coins	180	Constantinople	Africa	Pahoomall Bros
1 Parcel Silver	195	London	Devanha	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [8TH OCTOBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 3 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet at 1s. 3 31-32d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. for demand Bank Bills. There have been few buyers at these rates, but on the other hand buyers at 1s. 4d. T. T. for near delivery have been disappointed. In the morning most Banks quoted 1s. 4 1d. to buy 3 months' sight credits, but before the close small lots of bills have been placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. 3 months' sight. Very few bills are offered. Far Eastern rates have been weak.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/16d. to 7/32
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 7/16d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France	170
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	129
Hongkong—20 days' sight	150
Yokohama—20 days' sight	150 1/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight	220

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at Rs. 97 1-16 for cash and Rs. 96 15-16 for the settlement. A moderate business has been reported and at the close quotations are 1-8 higher. Calcutta rates are advised as Rs. 96 15-16 ready and Rs. 96 13-16 for a month's delivery, probably buyers.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs. 97·3
1st Settlement	...	" 97·1

Bullion :—

Reuter records a further drop in the price of Bar silver in London. On Monday the Market closed at 30 1-8 for ready and 30 3-8 for delivery in two months. New York was 3-4 down at 65 1-4. The local market opened weak at 76 1-2 ex-duty and fell to 76 1-4, but at the close the tone is better. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	76	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	76	5	0
Ditto 2nd "	76	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Advices from America are steadier and there is talk of a corner being formed in New York.

The local market has fluctuated during the day. Good M. G. Broach opened at Rs. 276 1-2, advanced to Rs. 277 1-2 and closed at Rs. 276. Fine M. G. Bengals opened at Rs. 220, and declined to Rs. 217-13 with free sellers. Other prices have kept fairly steady. The market closes irregular. The drought continues, and there are no signs of rain in the near future.

There has been less demand by shippers for old crop, but mills are in the market, and a fair business was put through at Colaba. Prices are steady.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	285	March 08.
Good M. G. Broach	276	"
Fine " Nagpur Kamptl	244	January 08
" " Damangaum-Pulgaum	239	"
" " Khangaum-Akola	230	"
" " Amraoti	230	"
" " Muttia	215	"
F.G.M.G. Khandesh	213	"
Fine M. G. "	222/23	"
" " Bengals	217/18	"
F. G. H. G.	204	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	...	...	firm.	
Estimated Sales	...	...	...	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	...	...	...	2,000	"

Future Delivery Prices :—

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
6·12	6·04	6·01	6·00	6·00
+07	+06	+06	+06	+06
M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	
6·01	6·01	6·01	6·01	
+06	+06	+06	+06	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm and native speculaters are operating. We quote :—

Ready	...	Rs. 8 6 0	B.T.
December	...	" 9 2 0	R.T.
New Crop April-May	...	" 8 14 0	R.T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Brown Cawnpors	...	Rs. 9 12 0
Yellow Guzerat	...	" 10 12 0
New Brown Delhi	...	" 9 3 0

Gingellyseed :—

No sellers. Quotations are purely nominal.

Bold White 85 p. c.	...	Rs. 60 0 0	Dec.-Jan.
" " 75 p. c.	...	" 59 0 0	"
Black Kutni	...	" 50 0 0	"

Poppyseed :—

Market quiet but steady.

Ready	...	Rs. 12 0 0

Castorseed :—

	Rs. 39 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs. 23 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Mowraseed :—

	Rs. 6 0 0

Tone—Firm.

Wheat :—

The market is strong and advancing.

We quote :—

White Delhi, Oct.-Nov.	Rs.	6	1	0	to Rs. 6 2 0
New White Delhi, Apl.-May.	"	6	0	0	

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1375
India	62 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	47 1/2

Mills :—

David	397 1/2
Empress	425
Howard and Bullough	570
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	3,157 1/2

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown and Co.	330
Badham Pile and Co.	139
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.	260
Colaba Land and Mill	1,032 1/2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	55
Treacher and Co	562 1/2

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	575
Tapti-Valley	462 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,384	bales.
Wheat	13,210	cwts.
Linseed	2,176	"
Rapeseed	1,670	"
Gingellyseed	260	"
Poppyseed	690	"
Groundnuts	152	"
Castorseed	7,078	"
Rice	3,121	"
Myrabollams	1,203	"
Cottonseed	1,594	"
Mowrasseed	850	"
Gram	1,035	"
Joowar	501	"
Maize	Nil	

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DUMBEA."

THE following is the list of passengers expected from Marseilles per Messageries Maritime Company's steamer S. S. "Dumbea" to-morrow at 10 a.m :—

Abbraham, Mr and Mrs	Mehta, Mr, Mrs and family
Arnold, Major A S	Marsh, Mr
Agar, Miss Dorcus	Mckain, Lt
Atherton, Mr and Mrs A C	Mckain, Lt G M
Atkinson, Mr and Mrs R	MaLean, Mr A M
Barnett, Mr and Mrs	McLaren, Mr W D
Bryce, Capt D G	Mouzdar Khan, Mr
Blakeway, Capt D E	Marsh, Mr
Blackley, Mrs and Miss	Mackenzie, Mr
Bodley, Mr, Mrs H A and child	Mascella, Mr
Bates, Mr, Mrs and son	Nicoll, Lt and Mrs N F
Brooke Smith, Lt	Nightingale, Capt M A
Baddeley, Lt	Newton, Miss G E
Blumenthal, Mr and Mrs	Newcombe, Miss
Bickel, Mr	O'Dwyer, Mr N F
Blondin, Mrs	Phillip, Mr E
Baechtold, Mr	Pignour, Rev Father
Bertrand, Mr A P	Parr, Lt B C
nates, Mrs	Pavri, Mr
Clarke, Lt H B	Prince, Lt B
Curry, Miss	Prescott, Lt H C
Carpenter, Rev J N	Perry, Mr
Cargill, Lt	Purch, Mr and Mrs
Carpenter, Miss	Perry, Sergt
Chenoy, Mr H J	Piney, Mr C
Caskill, Capt and Mrs J M	Raffin, Mr and Mrs J F
Crapman, Capt	Rankin, Col
Dabrew, Miss E	Renecle, Mr
Dyke, Mr and Mrs	Short, Mrs A H
David, Mr R P	Sefton, Mr and Mrs J D
Elliott, Mrs	Shakespear, Mr
Francis Mrs	Scott, Capt G B
Gray, Col and Mrs	Strong, Lt, Mrs and 3 children
Green, Miss J	Sanderson, Mr F G A
Gilmour, Mr	Shields, Mr D B
Humphrys, Mr & Mrs F H	Sevadjian, Mr
Hannah, Mr A S	Schrager, Mrs and 3 children
Hill, Capt	Saklatwalla, Mr B H
Haward, Mr	Spinner, Mr and Mrs
Hamilton, Mr Norman	Sebtom, Mr and Mrs J E
Humfrey, Major F G C	Sirry, Mrs
Harrison, Mr E	Strong, Mr and Mrs
Hornsby, Mr	Schrager, Mr
Illins, Mrs	Scott, Mr
Johnson, Mr and Mrs W P	Scader, Capt
James, Lt	Schields, Mr D B
Josephine, Sister	Torton, Capt and Mrs
Knowles, Capt G	Thornhill, Miss
Kelly, Miss	Teviton, Mrs A M
Kelly, Mr	Theresa, Sister
Koetter, Mayor	Umsoke, Mrs
King, Mrs	Watson, Major T C
Linscott, Mr A B	West Capt A
Leader, Capt J	Williams Miss
Midzley, Mr	Warner, Mr and Mrs A C
Marie, Sister	Whitehead, Mr and Mrs
McCaskill, Capt and Mr	Weyman, Mr
Moore, Major and Mrs F	

Florilline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Florilline being composed in parts of Honey and purest herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PETTITT—October 4, at 9, Pretoria Street, Calcutta, the wife of F. W. Pettitt, of a son.

DEATH.

WILSON—September 27, at Haldwani, U. P., Denis George Wilson, five infant son of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Palmer, Postal Service, U. P.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 0-12m., 0-15s. Low water, 6-3m, 6-20s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Oct. 7th, New Moon, 3h. 50-6m. p.m.; Oct. 14th, First Quarter, 3h. 32-0m. p.m.; Oct. 21st, Full Moon, 2h. 46-5m. p.m.; Oct., 29th, Last Quarter, 7h 21-5m. p.m.; Oct., 14th, in Perigee, 78h. p. m.; Oct., 28th, in Apogee, 2·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, October 11.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. Byculla Club, special general meeting, 10 p.m. Miss Gohar Jan's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-50m., 0-50s. Low water, 6-32m., 6-53s.

Friday, October 11.—P. and O. steamer Persia, with English mails of 27th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m. Sun rises, 6h. 31m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.; High water, 1-32m., 1-28s. Low water, 7-17m., 7-27s.

Saturday, October 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water 2-19m., 2-10s.; Low water, 8-1m., 8-6s.

Sunday, October 13.—20th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 32m., Sun sets, 6h. 19m.; High water, 3-12m., 3-1s.; Low water, 8-56m., 8-54s.

Monday, October 14.—Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 5 Green Street, 3 p.m. Bombay Philharmonic Society, Practice, Mendelssohn's Elijah, Town Hall, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 4-16m. 4-8s.; Low water, 10-15m. 10-11s.

Tuesday, October 15.—Central India Spinning, Weaving, and Manufacturing Co., Nacsary Buildings, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 17m. High water, 5-40m., 5-40s. Low water, 0-40m., 11-50s.

DEPARTURE OF A CHIEF.—H. H. Maharaja Shri Shahu Chhatrapati of Kolhapur left Bombay for Kolhapur on Monday night.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of September was 1,787, the daily average being 59·5. The total number of new admissions was 837, comprising Parsis 4·6, Hindus 330 and other castes 91. The number of children vaccinated was 58.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday night one Chaturbhuj Kursonji (60) was witnessing a performance given by the Bombay Theatrical Company at the Ripon Theatre, Bombay, when he died suddenly from failure of the heart.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Dumbia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on the 12th instant. Parcel mail for French-China, Netherlands India and Japan close at 10 a. m. on the same day.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden, from 7 to 9 p.m, to-day :—

March	Uncle Sammy		Holzmann
Overture	Le Calif de Bagdad		Boildieu
Valse	Florodora		Kiefert
Selection	The Shamrock		Myddleton
Egyptian Inter. mezzo	Zaliah		Loraine
Czardas	Wiegenlied		Mieka
Valse	Souvenirs de Baden		Baden Bousquit
Cake Walk	A Coon Band Contest		Wrgor

BAND AT THE MUD SPORTS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers of the 1st Batt. the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5 p. m. to-day :—

March	Pompeso		Jord Hume
Overture	Fra Diavolo		Auber
Selection	The Mikado		Sullivan
Dance	Dinah's Jubilee		Kerl Kaps
Pantasie	Erin		Bagnik
Valse	Louis		Lincke
Galop	House to House		Faust

A SMOKING CONCERT will be held in the B. V. A. Hall, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 9-15 p.m :—

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo	Mr. Phillips	
Song	Capt. H. G. Coates	
Song	Mr Bodden	
Duet	Messrs. Rankin & Power	
Solo (one string fiddle)	Mr. F. Roberts	
Song	Mr. Rae	
Song (Humorous)	Mr. Marsh	
Lightning Sketches	Mr. White	
Trio	Messrs Coates, Rankin & Power	
Song	Mr. R. W. Fisher	
Song	Mr. Williams	
Song	Mr. Flynn	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES QUASHED.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, sitting in the High Court, have disposed of a reference made in a case against Juje Jaki and three others, who were in February last convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Haliyal of having neglected to perform the work which they had contracted to perform, and for which they had received an advance, without lawful or reasonable excuse, and were ordered to repay the advances, and also each to pay the Court fee expenses.

Mr. G. D. Panse, District Magistrate of Kanara, in making the reference, said that the four accused had been ordered by the Magistrate of Haliyal, under section 2 of Indian Act 13 of 1859, to repay Rs. 91-14-0 in all to the complainant Abdul Gafoor *walad* Abdul Karim, as they did not fulfil the contract entered into by them on the 27th May 1906. They had further been ordered to pay Re. 0-7-9 to the complainant on account of Court fee expenses, under section 31 of Court Fees Act No. 7 of 1870. Mr. Panse was of opinion that both of these orders were illegal. Looking to the wording of section 1 of Act 13 of 1859, it was evident that it applied only when there had been an advance of money on account of any work. In this case no advance of money had at all been made, but old debts were renewed. The sum of Rs. 91-14-0 clearly represented old debts due by the accused to the complainant. Their Lordships, in the case of Queen vs. Rajab (I. L. R. Bombay 368), had laid down that such contracts did not fall within the category of the said Act. The present case appeared to Mr. Panse to be a matter of purely civil nature, and he was of opinion that the complainant should not be allowed to recover his debts by the criminal procedure prescribed in the Act. As regarded the order about the repayment of Court fees, Mr. Panse entertained serious doubts as to whether the Magistrate could pass such an order without imposing any penalty; and as no penalty could be imposed till the disobedience of order for the payment of advance, etc., was proved, section 31 of the Court Fees Act could be made applicable. In this connection Mr. Panse drew attention to Criminal Ruling No. 2 of 15th January 1891.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the District Magistrate, quashed the convictions of, and the sentences passed upon, all the accused and ordered the advances and the Court fee expenses to be refunded to the accused, if paid.

SUIT FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

IN the High Court yesterday, the Hon Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon Mr. Justice Knight disposed of, in Second Appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiffs and appellants, Ganeshaya and others, against R. Ramappa, the original defendant and respondent. Mr. Nilakant Atmaram appeared for the appellants, and Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar for the respondent. Plaintiffs sued to recover from the defendant arrears of rent and enhanced rates of assessment for the plaint lands. It was alleged that plaintiffs' lands were let to the defendant under a registered Mulgeni lease and that defendant had refused to pay the arrears of rent and assessment. Defendant admitted that he had held the lands in suit as Mulgeni tenant of the plaintiffs, but denied that the assessment of the lands was enhanced, and said that he was liable to pay only a proportionate part of the rent. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Sirsi, who had partly awarded the plaintiffs' claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Kanara varied the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court; and, the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that it was contended that defendant was liable not only for the lands which he held under a sub-lease from plaintiffs' Mulgenidar, but also for the rent of other lands not included in the lease. A Mulgar in Canara can always, if he chooses, by his mulgeni deed, restrict the right of the Mulgenidar to sub-let or otherwise alienate the lands let. (I. L. R. VII Bombay, 262.) There having been no such restriction imposed upon, it was competent for the Mulgenidar to sub-let the lands either wholly to one person or in parcels to different persons. Under these circumstances, their Lordships

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 9, 1907.

FAMINE PROSPECTS.

FROM the special telegraphic reports on the agricultural prospects throughout India, published on Monday, it appears that unless rain falls in various provinces, within the next week or ten days, the Government of India will have to cope with as serious scarcity as any since the great famine of ten years ago. Abundant rain—more than enough—has fallen in some parts of the country, particularly where very little rain would have sufficed. But in other centres crops have withered and died, whilst in a few they are yet trembling in the balance. So far as Bombay is concerned, it is shown that whilst the situation in the Konkan is not one of anxiety, in Guzerat and parts of the North Deccan rain is urgently needed and "unless it falls within a week or so the autumn outturn will be nowhere more than fair and generally poor." In some parts we fear the outlook is even gloomier, and Guzerat will not gain much advantage now even if rain falls within the next twenty-four hours. Weatherwise natives pin their faith to the prospect of providential intervention in the shape of cyclonic disturbances, which are not infrequent at this time of the year, and foretell a fortnight's steady rain yet to come. But the opinion, we believe, is not widely shared and cultivators are preparing for the worst. It is satisfactory to know that the plans of Government for coping with distress are fully prepared and in case the autumn outturn is nowhere more than fair or generally poor, the emergency will be promptly dealt with. Madras prospects have brightened within the last few days and are now declared to be fairly normal with no apprehension of distress. In our neighbouring provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, the outlook is gloomy. In the former districts we find prices rule high. Without rain in the next fortnight the crops will be but four annas, though with rain they may still average eight. In the Central Provinces crops are withering and can only be saved by rain within a week. Now is the time for rain-producing experiments if any further progress has been made in the science, but we have little hope. The reports do not say what preparations have been made in view of distress, but we believe we are right in saying that the authorities are in readiness to cope with it and prevent suffering.

The North-West Frontier Province puts its reports very pithily but not quite satisfactorily. "A large failure of the autumn crop is expected on the dry lands." Possibly revenue officers are too busily engaged, formulating plans to cope with the failure, to spend time in writing reports, and if this be the explanation it will suffice. Nevertheless we trust the Government of India is in possession of fuller information than it has been pleased to publish. The situation is critical too in Rajputana, but the Agent to the Governor-General does not appear altogether to have abandoned hope of timely rain. In Eastern Bengal and Assam there is reason for some anxiety. The situation in Bengal is described as being on the whole fairly favourable, but early rain will make matters even better, though without it the outturn of bhadoi crops is estimated at 90 per cent. and the preliminary forecast of the winter rice-crop also puts the figure at 90 per cent. Lower Burma prospects are excellent. In Upper Burma they are not so good. The Punjab has abandoned hope so far as the unirrigated lands are concerned, especially in the Delhi division. "There have been practically no sowings of unirrigated spring crops and unless there happened to be rain this month there will be much distress." That is plain and concise and the writer is evidently low spirited. The rain he so much wishes for, may come and save the situation. But as much cannot be hoped for the United Provinces. The position is fully described in the reports. The failure of the autumn harvest is now generally accepted. "In Jaunsar and Bawar test works will probably be required before long, and will shortly be required in Bahraich, Gonda and Fyzabad. The above estimates of the outturn presuppose that no rain at all will fall to assist the present crop, and even if it does now come, the autumn harvest must be poor everywhere. The difficulty about the spring sowings causes even more anxiety. The soil is particularly hard and unless rain comes by the 20th October the spring area must be very contracted." This being the situation, operations for dealing with it have already commenced. Liberal grants of takavi for kachha wells and seed arrangements for remisions of rent and the suspension of the kharif demand have been sanctioned, for the supply of grass the opening of forest tracts to grazing, while a special note affixed to the reports shows that a hundred lakhs of rupees are already available for distribution as required. If rain fall this month distress ought to be at an end by April. If not, it will last until next autumn. It is not contemplated that any special relief operations will be required, but that the recognized official machinery will suffice.

SOME TICHBORNE MEMORIES. THE death of Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins), a few hours after the notification of the elevation of Lord Coleridge to the Bench, is a co-incidence which, if it were not the Long Vacation, would set wigs a-bobbing in the precincts of the Inns of Court, for no two events of such interest have occurred in the Law for a long time. It would be doubly interesting to know whether Lord Brampton was conscious enough during the last day of his life to hear of the appointment of the clever son of his famous colleague in the Tichborne case of three or four decades ago, to be a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, of which he, the dying nonagenarian, was such a distinguished ornament for over twenty years. What memories of forensic eloquence roll up before the legal vision at the mention of Coleridge and Hawkins! Not since the Tichborne Days has the world listened to, or read, such amazing speeches from any court of law in any country. The great Thaw case, the trial of which excited the American continent some months ago, was a feeble affair by comparison with the Tichborne struggle of the seventies. Most of the great figures in that historic trial have now passed into the valley of the shadow. Serjeant Ballantine has long been but a memory; so has the redoubtable Dr. Kenealey and Lord Chief Justices Cockburn and Bovill. The last great Tichborne lawyer to predecease Lord Brampton was Lord St. Heliers, better known as Sir Francis Jeune, President of the Divorce Division. He (Sir Francis) was despatched to Australia in the early stages of the litigation to collect evidence on behalf of the Claimant. Hawkins was on the other side, as he led for the Crown in Reg. v. Thomas Castro, otherwise Arthur Orton, otherwise Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet. Both these distinguished men rose to the Peerage, and have now passed away, leaving no successors to their honours. But all the stalwarts of that great trial are not dead. Mr. Giffard, Q. C., who represented the plaintiff in the opening of the great drama, when it was as yet only Tichborne v. Lushington, still trims his roses in Devonshire, what time he is not writing his reminiscences. He is to-day the Right Hon. the Earl of Halsbury and Viscount Tiverton, High Steward of Oxford University and ex-Lord High Chancellor of England. Then there is Lord Justice Matthew, who, together with Mr. C. S. Bowen and Mr. Chapman Barbour, acted as Junior Counsel for the prosecution during the "trial at Bar;" while Viscount Llandaff, then Mr. Henry Matthews, Q.C., who appeared for the trustees of the Doughty Estate in the civil action which gave rise to the criminal proceedings, is also very much alive. And Mr. Cooper Wild, is still to the fore, and ready and willing to recount the part he played what time Dr. Kenealey, Q.C., contended with Cockburn, C. J., and the fates. Coleridge, S.G., and Hawkins, Q.C., were together in the first appearance of the trial, and they figured alternately for two or three years. For the bogus baronet, in his claim to the Tichborne estates, appeared Sergeant Ballantine, Mr H. S. Giffard, Q.C., Mr. Pollard, Mr. Jeune, and Mr W. B. Rose, while for the defendants were Sir John Coleridge, S.G., Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., Sir G. Honyman, Q.C., Mr. Chapman Barber and Mr, C. S. Bowen; and Mr, Henry Matthews, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell represented the trustees of the Doughty estate. For forty days the case proceeded. Twenty of them were taken up with the cross-examination of the Claimant. Then came the Long Vacation. On Nov. 7 the parties reassembled, and when Christmas was reached the plaintiff's witnesses were still being cross-examined. On the seventieth day of the trial Sergeant Ballantine announced that the plaintiff's case was closed. On Jan. 15, 1872, Sir John Coleridge began what was (till then) the longest forensic speech on record. It lasted till February 16, and on March 6 the foreman of the jury announced that his colleagues wished to hear no more. Serjeant Ballantine elected to be nonsuited, and the Chief Justice directed that the plaintiff should forthwith be prosecuted for perjury. Straightway the Treasury took the matter in hand. The Claimant was arrested and lodged in Newgate, and on April 9th a true bill on an indictment of perjury and forgery was found by the Grand Jury at the Central Criminal Court. The presentation of the case for the prosecution lasted till July 21; Dr. Kenealy then spoke till Aug 21; witnesses for the defence were called from August 21 till Oct. 27; rebutting evidence was given between that date and Dec, 2; and the dawn of the third year of the fight found Dr. Kenealy still speaking. On Jan 15, 1874, Mr. Hawkins, Q. C., began his reply for the Crown, which lasted till Jan, 28th; and on Jan. 29th Cockburn, C, J, proceeded to deliver the famous summing up, which occupied eighteen days in delivery. It was not till the last day of February that the end of the interminable case was reached, and the hideous length of the case—or rather, the two cases,—has never been paralleled in ancient or modern times.

ARCHÆOLOGY IN INDIA. THE report of the Director-General of Archæology in India shows that the past year was one of exceptional activity in his department. At its very outset, says the Director-General, the earthquake, which overwhelmed Dharmsala, did irreparable damage among the monuments of Northern India, and the precarious condition, in which some of them were left, made it necessary to take measures at once and without delay to avert further ruin and danger. The areas most affected by the earthquake were the Kangra District and Chamba State, among the monuments there which have been reduced to ruins being the famous Fort and temples of Kangra Kot and the temple of Sidnath at Baijnath. Fortunately, the buildings in Chamba City itself escaped comparatively unharmed, but much destruction was done in the upper valley of the Ravi. It is worth noticing, though the phenomenon is common enough in earthquakes, that among the temples of Brahmaur and Chhatrarhi, the wooden structures, despite their great antiquity, withstood the shock much better than the stone ones. In other parts of the Punjab, the greatest amount of damage was sustained by Wazir Khan's mosque at Lahore, Jehangir's tomb at Shahdara, the Shah Burj in the Delhi Fort, and the famous *masjid* in the Purana Qila. In every instance where there was any risk of further collapse, immediate steps had to be taken to shore up the dangerous parts until they could be more thoroughly repaired. Both the Public Works Department and Native Durbars came in for praise for the assistance they have given in the matter of conservation, while even villagers came forward and assisted in the work without asking for payment of any kind. They are not only becoming more generous in this way but are beginning to appreciate the value of the task the Department has undertaken and Mr. Marshall makes special reference to an incident at Rajgir with much satisfaction. In connection with the excavations at Rajgir, he writes, some slight trouble arose from the removal of a tiny and dilapidated shrine which had been erected on the top of the cylindrical tower referred to above. This shrine, which is known locally as the *Maniyar Math*, had long since fallen into disuse as a place of worship, and had lost whatever images it might ever have possessed. No sooner, however, had Dr. Bloch begun to remove it than extravagant rumours spread to Calcutta crediting him with all sorts of sacrilege, and an agent was sent down to Rajgir by a wealthy member of the Jain community in order to enquire on the spot into the alleged vandalism. The agent, being an enlightened man, at once appreciated the service that the Government was rendering in bringing to light these remains of an ancient religion, and the incident closed with expressions of good-will on both sides. The little shrine on the top was rebuilt when the excavation had been completed.

EDUCATION IN JAIPUR. THE State of Jaipur is fortunate in that the effects of the last famine have been no more lasting than they have proved. Famine necessarily means a depleted treasury, and Mr. Sanjiban Ganguli, the State Director of Public Instruction, has on more than one occasion pointed out that a larger grant is necessary not only to ensure progress but to maintain the present standard. And it must frankly be owned that the prospects of the near future are far from bright. So far, it is satisfactory to note that there has been no falling off in the total number of schools or scholars, while there has been a net increase of two State schools. The results of the schools as judged by examination results, are most encouraging. In 1902 there were three schools with five pupils successful in the Middle or Vernacular Final. Last year the successful schools and pupils numbered 11 and 14 respectively. Similarly, in the Upper Primary Division the figures rose from 10 and 21 to 21 and 53, and in the Lower Primary from 19 and 15 to 40 and 166. But after all, these figures are very small when compared with the population figures. The population of the State, according to the census of 1901, was 14,05,458 males and 12,53,208 females and the school-age population calculated at 15 per cent. of the totals is 2,10,829 boys and 1,87,981 girls. The percentage of scholars to the school-age population was 11·79 for boys, 0·46 for girls and 6·45 for boys and girls taken together, showing an increase of 0·43 per cent., 0·04 per cent. and 0·24 per cent., respectively, over those of the previous year. Other figures on this point may well be given. The Hindu students have increased by 0·12 per cent., the Mahomedan students by 0·73 per cent., the Jains by 0·26 per cent. and the Christians by 83·55 per cent.; the great increase in the last named being due to the inclusion of the pupils of the Phulera Mission Orphanage. From the Maharaja's College one student passed the M.A. examination at Allahabad University, eight out of nine candidates, or 88 per cent., passed the B.A. examination against 64 per cent. of the University average, while equally good results were obtained in the lower examinations. The total cost of education was slightly over a lakh and a half, an increase of a quarter of a lakh on the previous year. It is impossible not to note that many of the teachers are inadequately paid for their services. The result is that the best men are not always obtainable: but this has now been recognised, and reorganisation is slowly being carried out. "A little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and it is obviously better that a few students should be well taught than that many should be indifferently taught. This applies chiefly to the lowest grade schools, but it is to these that one must look for the rise in popularity in education.

MR. RICHMOND, the Manchester Member of the Indian Factory Labour Commission, has withdrawn, and the Secretary of State has appointed Mr. W. A. B. Beaumont, Superintending Inspector of Factories, to take his place.

"PICTURES of Indian Life" (II Series) by the *Times of India* Press is even better than the first series, and should find a ready sale.

THE Florio and Rubattino s. s. *Lavinio*, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 5th instant.

PLAGUE has made its appearance in Nagpur, two indigenous cases having occurred in Hanspapuri.

THE Government of India is in active communication with the Secretary of State regarding agricultural prospects in this country, and no time will be lost in officially declaring famine in the affected areas and taking action under the Famine Code.

THE Government of India are carefully considering the memorial of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on the Gold Standard Reserve Fund, and are examining the whole question from points of view of the last Currency Committee.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 1,630, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 67. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 15,874, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,104.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 2,941, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 389. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 32,208, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,889.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 24th August last, amounted to Rs. 8,571, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 4,837. The total earnings from 1st July to 24th August last were Rs. 82,270, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,795.

ONE of the pupils at Cowden (Kent) School is accompanied every day by a tame pigeon. The bird remains quietly in school during the lessons, and even perches on the master's desk during the playing of the harmonium. It returns home with its owner after the day's instruction.

WHILE partridge shooting, at Buxted, a sportsman suddenly had hundreds of wasps settle upon him. They crawled upon his hands, and face, but he kept his nerve, and did not interfere with them. The wasps scared the gentleman's friends, and they got some distance away, being afraid to go near him. After about ten minutes the wasps flew off in a body, without having stung him.

PEOPLE who wish to grasp the meaning of events during the next ten years or so should keep thier eyes on the Pacific Slope of the New World, and on the furthest East of the Old. The consequences of Japan's victory over Russia did not end at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; indeed, they are probably only just beginning to be visible, says the *St. James' Budget*. It is the opinion of the best-informed observers that the dry bones of the Chinese Empire are stirring, and that the world is likely to see an awakening, the consequences of which may well prove incalculable. To generalise about a nation of four hundred millions, whose mental processes are quite remote from those of Western thought, is, of course, out of the question, and it is not easy to prophesy whether an awakened China would constitute an overwhelming enhancement of the strength of Japan or a check upon the development of the Island Empire. But if the two great branches of the Yellow Race should agree to work together, they may perhaps present an ultimatum of an uncomfortable nature to those who demand the "Open Door" for themselves in the East, and are trying to slam their own in the face of the Turanian. "Have it which way you will," the yellow man may say, "open everywhere or everywhere shut; but sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander!" And this is the real "Yellow Peril."

HOME NOTES.

SPEEDY HARVESTING.

The Lusitania.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 20.

Experiments in electric plant culture were for the first time displayed to the public at the London Dahlia Union's Show at the Botanic Gardens in Regent's Park on September the 12th. Mr. B. H. Thwaites is responsible for the scientific scheme by which electric light, projected through a thin screen of water for four hours every evening, produces rapid and striking results. A carriage automatically travelling and reversing over a certain distance, carries the light and sheds it impartially over all the plants to be treated. Short a time as this adjustment has been at work, the plants under its influence have been much accelerated in growth and some are even budding already. The Victoria Regia, the giant water-lily, which hitherto has only flourished as an annual, is now provided with an arc light erected over the centre of its tank. This, it is hoped, will transform it into a perennial lily, which it is in its own tropical native wilds.

A wonderful feat, or rather series of feats, was performed by machinery, British and Canadian, during a farming demonstration in Lincolnshire recently. Bread was made and baked from wheat that four hours previously had been standing on its stalks in the field. An acre of corn was marked out, cut down, put through all the harvesting processes of binding, threshing and grinding by different agricultural machines driven by a petrol engine. The harvesters that cut the corn also bound it, men walked behind the machine and stacked the tied sheaves; in a quarter of an hour a cart drew these to the threshing-drum. Once the tractor started the thresher by means of a belt, the flour was almost immediately seen coming out of the mill, which again was worked by a pulley from the threshing drum. Thence to the baker's was an easy transit and the bread was made and baked within the four hours' limit. Meanwhile the ground was ploughed up by a triple-blade plough, that dug three furrows at once, deep and wide and by no means lonely. Next a "cultivator" and a drill machine went to work and made the ground ready for the harrow. This completed the demonstration, showing that in seven and a half hours a field could be cleared of a crop and made ready for another by means of modern labour-saving machines. A halt was made for luncheon and another delay of half an hour was caused by a heated bearing, bringing the exact time occupied in the interesting trial down to six hours and forty minutes. The harvesting machine was Canadian, all the other adjuncts, thresher, drum, mill, cultivator, drill and harrow were British, and the scene of this condensed labour was one of the largest farms in the Kingdom. When will India indulge in this rapid farm work, which the action of the sun would facilitate?

Though the Lusitania has done marvellously well on her first trip across the Atlantic, she has yet to beat the German record. No doubt she will accomplish this when the vessel and her crew get accustomed to one another's ways. There was a fog which delayed the Lusitania somewhat on her course, and this delay was not compensated for by the five miles saved by using the Ambrose Channel which had just been made ready by American engineers. From land to land she has beaten all records, but from port to port a slice has yet to come off before the Deutschland record is passed. The excitement in New York was as frantic as are all sentiments at that side of the Atlantic. Flags were hung out in every quarter of the city to greet the Lusitania and signal her arrival; the new thirty-five storey high Singer building on Broadway flung a sixty-feet long American Flag to the breeze with a string of code signals spelling "Welcome" to the swift ship. Vessels went to meet her full of sight-seers. But alas! there was much discontent, not to say fury, when those who had prudently provided themselves with tickets for the dock enclosure enabling them to meet friends or relatives arriving by the Lusitania, found that the cards were useless and did not pass them to the dock. Nobody was allowed inside the entrance to the pier. The expectant friends grew insistent, the police were stern, even severe. According to one account they lost their temper and hustled the disappointed New York citizens, their sisters, cousins, wives and aunts. Result indignation—and probably an easy and expeditious landing of the passengers and their baggage. The special correspondents say nothing of this. We, who know the joys of order on the Ballard Pier can realise the situation better and congratulate the Lusitanians.

You will have learned long before this that Professor Haffkine, Waldemar Mordecai W. Haffkine, C. I. E., with ten other distinguished scientists, has received the Mary Kingsley Medal, an honour established in 1900 for good work in special research into tropical disease. Mr. Haffkine's qualification is mentioned in the list as "the discovery in 1893 of a method of inoculation beneficially used in India." This seems to point to his inoculation for cholera, though it may be meant to include that for plague as well. The date 1893 rather negatives this, however. It was to study cholera prevention that he first went to India, to Bengal, and he worked there until the advent of plague brought about the transfer of his scientific energies to Bombay. The diseases for circumventing which the Mary Kingsley medal has now been given include Malta, malarial and yellow fevers, cholera, and the Texas cattle-fever. These scourges should now decrease all over the world. When will a medal be earned for inventing an infallible method of multiplying the genial health-preserving bacilli in the human system, for the absence of good is as potent a cause of trouble as the presence of evil. Philosophic scientists may say that the elimination of the bad means the triumph of the good in the human constitution, and that the benevolent atoms in the body do not need encouragement, they only ask for a clear stage and no favour. Let us hope so. Meanwhile, why not offer a medal? The people who speak of making Rome an industrial centre should be relegated to a home for the encouragement of veneration. A writer in the *Times* dwelling on the fact that the conditions of life in Rome have been steadily becoming more difficult for people of small means, draws attention to a meeting of the Roman Commercial Association where it was advocated, as a measure of relief, that the city should become a centre of production as well as of consumption. Speakers urged that Rome should have a port at the mouth of the Tiber, and that a good road connecting it with the city should be constructed. This road would be bordered by factories and workmen's dwellings, thus supplying work and housing to the surplus and needy population of Rome. "Oh! Rome my country! City of my Soul!" once wrote a great poet. What could he find in an industrial Rome to inspire such reverence? Who can calmly call up a vision of the Eternal City fitted out with smoking chimneys and hideous factories rising from the classical ruins of the grand historical buildings of past glorious centuries. Other speakers at the meeting, not content with the tacking on of an industrial suburb to Rome, urged an extension of the scheme to different districts of the town. The Socialists, who are fast gaining the ascendency in Rome, would assuredly strive to carry out the ideas of the Roman Commercial Association if they came actually into power, though it is very unlikely that the attempt would succeed, for the situation of the town is all against it. Meanwhile rent is running higher and food is dearer in Rome than in other Italian cities, and her citizens have to pay heavier taxes. The influx of foreign visitors, though beneficial to shop and hotel-keepers, raises the price of everything for the ordinary private inhabitant and the official class whose fixed income does not expand. But to make Rome into a manufacturing centre would be a crime of the first magnitude deserving a sentence of banishment for life. Moreover it would not remedy the situation complained of.

AMONGST the authors from whose works selections have been made for a new anthology of contemporary verse is Mr. Alfred O. Williams, of South Marston, near Swindon. Mr. Williams is employed at the forge in the wagon department stamping shop at the Great Western Railway Company's works, Swindon. He is an entirely self-taught man, and worked on the farm in his youth. He is well read in Greek, Latin, and French literature, and his contributions to the anthology consist of the translation of an ode from Anacreon and an original ode.

MR. QUEER KARDY'S TRIP TO INDIA.

When Mr. Queer Kardy, M. P., announced to hi constituents his intention of visiting India, he was much aggrieved at the coldness with which they received the news and at their refusal to find funds for the journey. "We sent you to Parliament," they said, "to look after our interests, and you won't do that by talking to Bengali Baboos in Calcutta. Besides, you have always said—and we entirely agree with you—that it is a crime for England to have an Indian Empire; so why should you waste your time and (if you could get it) our money, on a journey to India?"

Mr. Queer Kardy, however, had made up his mind to go and when once he had made it up, he was fond of saying that it altered not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians. "I entirely disagree with Emerson," he said, "when he writes that 'consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds' To be great is to be misunderstood. In order to be great it is necessary to be strong-minded; and how can a man be called strong minded if he changes his mind and admits he was wrong?"

Mr. Queer Kardy was eminently fitted for a tour of investigation in India. In his village school he had learnt the names of all the principal towns and rivers in India. He knew, too, that Madras was on the Eastern coast of the Peninsula,—which, as he said, was more than some M. P's. knew. From early boyhood, he had been a student of Mr. G. A. Henty's masterpieces, which had given him such an admirable insight into the manners and customs of the people of India.

"It is a great error," he said on landing, "to talk of the peoples of India. They are all one people—"one in hope and doctrine, one in charity," he neatly quoted. True, they have little differences of language and creed and diet, but what of that? The great cause of freedom unites them all; and, as Mr. Henty says, "Blood is thicker than water."

En route to India, Mr. Kardy mastered the contents of that admirable little classic, "How to speak Hindustani in a month." "I had no idea Hindustani was so easy," he said to the Chief Engineer of the *Mouldavier*. "This is just the book for me, as I am only to be a month in India." "You might practise talking the language to the stokers," suggested the Chief. "Poor fellows", said Mr. Kardy, evading the suggestion, and warming to his favourite subject. "Poor fellows, under-worked and under-paid, ruining their health in darkness and heat to earn a miserable pittance barely sufficient to keep body and soul together. Would that I could help them!"

"Look here," said the Chief Engineer, "if I thought you could make my men understand your nonsense, I'd have you locked up. What do you know about stokers, I'd like to know? If you want to talk about what you don't understand, wait till you get back to Parliament and then talk to people who don't understand it either."

Mr. Queer Kardy felt a little hurt, but his equanimity was restored when he learnt that he had won the sweep on the day's run. "Clearly," he said to himself, "Providence is smiling on my efforts for the better distribution of wealth."

Arrived in Bengal, Mr. Queer Kardy was struck dumb with shame and surprise at the poverty of the people. Their clothes were so scanty, he was thankful he hadn't brought Mrs. Kardy with him. "A large number of these unfortunates," he said to Mr. Thutwalla, who was accompanying him as interpreter, "have actually no shoes!" "Sir," said Mr. Thutwalla, "that is the cause of much sickness." "Ask him why he has so few clothes," said Mr. Kardy, pointing to a demi-semi-naked cooly who was passing by. "*Khuda ko maalum hai*" was the reply. "What does he say?" said Mr. Kardy, whose ear had not quite attuned itself to the phonetic art of his Hindustani primer. "He says," replied Mr. Thutwalla, "that he has no money for clothes as well as bread." "What pay does he earn?" asked Mr. Kardy; and was shocked to learn that 3 to 4 annas a day was the average cooly wage. "The cost of a loaf of bread is 2 annas," said Mr. Kardy.

"How does the poor fellow live?" "There is much charitable feeling among the rich men of the country," replied Mr. Thutwalla. "Ah," cried Mr. Kardy, "this charity is the curse of the age. It covers up the crying need for justice. See what it has brought to England, where even Christmas dinners are provided by charity. Is it really true that here men have to subsist on charity? This, I am sure, is one of the chief causes of the unrest in India. We must aim at a universal distribution of wealth, Mr. Thutwalla, so that you, I and this poor man, will all have equal incomes and the same amount of clothes; so that competition may cease, and charity cease, and all men dwell in brotherly love."

"Your Honour's word is Law", replied Mr. Thutwalla, "but Your Honour will not forget that talented men who are orators and masters of many languages, like Your Honour, and myself, should have a little larger income than their servants." "The time will come," replied Mr. Kardy, "when there will be no servants; when all men will be on an equal footing."

As, however, this happy time had not arrived, Mr. Kardy was glad to enter the house of his friend and sit under a punkah and be served with iced lemonade. Mr. Thutwalla was full of information about the wrongs of his unhappy country, and poured them into Mr. Kardy's sympathetic ear. Mr. Kardy learnt that the presence of the English in India was a greater curse than famine. He learnt that under their iron rule, thousands of worthless lives were preserved, while men of great talent (such as Mrs. Thutwalla's numerous relatives) had difficulty in existing. "They have no scope for their talents", said Mr. Thutwalla in his picturesque phraseology. "They have to wrap their talents in table napkins and bide them under bushels."

Mr. Kardy was assured that the partition of Bengal was only accomplished by scenes of bloodshed and rapine, beside which the Armenian atrocities were a mere pantomime. He told Mr. Kardy, with tears in his eyes, that the only remedy for the troubles of the land was Self-Government for India, and besought him on his knees to place the facts before the British public. This Mr. Queer Kardy promised to do.

"Thanks," he said, "to your generous assistance, and to my own power of seeing only one side of the question. I have in my short tour been able to get at the bottom of all the causes of unrest in India, and to learn the whole history of her wrongs. I see Labour, noble Labour, overworked and underpaid. I see patriots thirsting for Liberty and their generous aspirations trampled under foot. The people of England shall know these things."

"Your Honour is the Messiah of the Age," said Mr. Thutwalla," and I hope will not be deterred from speaking plainly by any considerations of public opinion. Does your Honour see what the English Press are saying?" "I make it a rule never to read the papers," said Mr. Queer Kardy; "they disturb my train of thought and shake my belief in the sanity of Editors. Take my advice, Mr. Thutwalla, and steer clear of journalism."

Mr. Thutwalla promised he would, and then left him (still chewing *paan*) to write a glowing account of Mr. Queer Kardy's mission, for the "Calcutta Clarion," of which he was joint proprietor.

W.

SEVERE strictures were passed on a certain Australian Government institution by Mr. Smith, the Government pig expert, in an address delivered by him at Hamilton on pig breeding. He stated that he had been sent to a Government institution to report, and he had never before seen "such a mongrel lot of pigs." There were between 200 and 300 animals, which were not half fed. He would make a report, showing the Government how to make £1,000 a year out of the pigs, and he objected to the Government running an institution in that way, while they asked him to go round the country telling the farmers to do the opposite. Inquiries made from official sources showed that the institution referred to was the Pentridge Prison, where there are large piggeries. Recently the Penal Department asked the Agricultural department for the advice of the pig expert as to the best means of improving the stock in the prison piggeries, and as to the purchases which might most advantageously be made at the Royal Show. Mr. Smith was instructed to do this. He visited the prison and advised as to the purchase of stock, but he has not yet sent any report to the Secretary for Agriculture as to his recommendations for improving the management of the piggeries. The Penal authorities point out that they asked for Mr. Smith's advice on their own initiative, and will be glad to receive his report showing how to make £1000 a year out of pigs.

A WHITE SOUTH AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT AND ASIATICS.

Warning to Indians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Pretoria telegraphs that Mr. Smuts, the Colonial Secretary, in a speech, said that things were already improving, and he was full of hope for the future. If the Chinese were retained the Whites would eventually have to clear out.

He warned Indians that the Government intended strictly to enforce the Asiatic law and were determined to make the Transvaal a white man's country.

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE,

Obligatory Arbitration

Cautious Powers.

GERMANY AND JAPAN DISSENT.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

After rejecting various sections, the Arbitration Committee of the Hague Conference has adopted an obligatory Arbitration Scheme by 31 votes to 9, the minority including yesterday's minority.

Japan and Italy abstained from voting, and Russia assented with wide reservations. The vote is regarded as a Pyrrhic victory for the advocates of the scheme.

SEPTEMBER TRADE RETURNS.

Increase in Exports.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Trade Returns for September show increases of £281,411 in imports and £4,631,167 in exports; of the latter £1,000,000 is in coal, and £30,00,000 in manufactured articles, including £10,00,000 in textiles.

GERMAN DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

Important Re-arrangement.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

A telegram from Berlin states that Herr Von Tschirschky, the Foreign Secretary, has been appointed Ambassador at Vienna, replacing Count Von Wedel who becomes Governor of Alsace-Lorraine, in succession to Prince Von Hohenldoe-Langenburg who has resigned on the ground of age.

Herr Von Schoen, Ambassador at St Petersburg will replace Herr Von Tschirschky at the Foreign Office.

THE AUSGLEICH SETTLEMENT.

General Satisfaction.

END OF A TEN YEARS' STRUGGLE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Details of the Ausgleich Settlement are not stated, but the greatest satisfaction is expressed by both Austria and Hungary at the friendly termination for a decade of a struggle which has lasted since 1897.

There is a consensus of opinion that the Emperor largely contributed to the settlement.

THE PARIS COUNCILLORS.

Banquet at the Guildhall.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Members of the Paris Municipal Council were entertained at a banquet in the Guildhall to-day.

THE ABYSSINIAN MISSION.

Reception by the Pope.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The Pope has received the Abyssinian Mission, which has aroused great interest at the Vatican.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Improvement in Health.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's health has greatly improved, and he will start for India on 11th October as previously cabled.

NEW ARCHBISHOP FOR BOLOGNA.

Anti-Moderist Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Monsignor Della Chiesa, a preminent anti-Modernist, has been appointed Archbishop of Bologna, succeeding the Literal Cardinal Svampa.

GREEKS IN MACEDONIA.

Harased by Brigands.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

[Continued attacks on Greek villages in Macedonia, by Bulgarian bands, are exciting Athens.

COTTON CONVENTION IN AMERICA.

Necessity of Better Quality.

THE BURDEN OF SPECULATION.

PRAYER FOR A FREE MARKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A Convention of Cotton Growers and Spinners has opened at Atlanta, Georgia, and representatives of Great Britain and of the chief European countries are present.

The President said that he wanted the latter to see for themselves that America could grow all the cotton the world needed, but he admitted the importance of growers, by personal contact with the spinners, realizing that to maintain their supremacy they must improve the growing, handling and marketing of cotton and remove abuses. Mr. Macara urged that it was time a determined effort was made to diminish the burden imposed by illegitimate speculation.

LEGAL ADVISER TO THE INDIA OFFICE.

Calcutta Judge Appointed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Judge Sale of Calcutta has been appointed Legal Adviser to the Secretary of State for India in Council, in succession to Mr. Shephard whose term has expired.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

Sir H. Primrose Retires.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Sir Henry Primrose has withdrawn from the Decentralization Commission for reasons of health, and Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary, replaces him.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER, 8.

A Press Communique issued here states that the King has approved of the appointment of Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse as Chairman of the Decentralization Commission *vice* Sir H. Primrose resigned.

PLAGUE AT ORAN.

Two More Cases.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

Two fresh cases of plague have occurred at Oran, and the granting of pratique has been postponed.

GERMANY BUYS AIRSHIPS.

Pays £80,000 for a Zeppelin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8

The *Matin* states that the German Government has purchased Zeppelin's airship for £80,000 sterling and has ordered another Zeppelin airship of 205 horse-power, capable of carrying eighteen persons.

THE CONGO STATE.

Budget to be Revised by the King.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

A telegram from Brussels states that a Parliamentary Commission has rejected the motion to submit the Congo Budget to the vote. The Chambers have adopted the Government proposal empowering the King to revise the Budget.

THE KING OF SIAM.

Leaves Naples for Messina.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8.

King Chulalongkorn has left Naples for Messina. He meets King Victor Emmanuel to-day and attends a Naval Review.

THE ANTI-LORDS CAMPAIGN

Master of Elibank's Speech at Paisley

LONDON, OCTOBER. 8.

Mr. Fuller and the Master of Elibank, the Government Whips, speaking yesterday evening at Paisley, continued the anti-Lords campaign.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

The death has occurred of Professor David Masson.

[Professor David Masson was a notable figure in Edinburgh where he was so long one of the principal members of the University. He was born in 1822 and was educated at Marischall College University, Aberdeen, and also at Edinburgh University. For two years, 1842—1844, he was engaged in journalism in Aberdeen and then moved to Edinburgh, where he continued his literary life. In 1847 he went to London, remaining there till 1865. In 1853 he became Professor of English Literature at University College, London, and five years later was appointed to the Editorial chair of "Macmillan's Magazine." There he remained till 1865, when he was called back to Edinburgh as Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature at Edinburgh University, a post he resigned only in 1895, retaining only the post of Historiographer Royal for Scotland, to which he was appointed in 1893. He was also Honorary Professor of Ancient Literature at the Royal Scottish Academy. As a writer and editor he was always active as the list of his works shows. His publications were Essays chiefly on English poets, 1856; British Novelists and their Styles, 1859; Life of Milton in connection with the History of his Time, 6 vols., 1859-80; Recent British Philosophy, 1st ed., 1865; Chatterton, a Story of 1770, reprinted 1873, a new and revised edition, 1890; Drummond of Hawthornden, 1873; Carlyle Personally and in his Writings, 1885; De Quincey (in English Men of Letters Series), 1885; Edinburgh Sketches and Memories, 1892; library editions of Milton's Poetical Works; two smaller editions of the same; editor of De Quincey's collected Works in 14 vols.; Register of Privy Council of Scotland, vols. iii.-xv. (1578-1627), edited with Introductions, 1890-99. It is noteworthy that his son held a Fellowship in Edinburgh University and is at present Professor of Chemistry of Melbourne University.]

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

Full Text to be Published To-day.

DECENTRALISATION AND DEFENCE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The Anglo-Russian Convention was originally in French and the only authorised version of the portions which relate to Persia and Tibet is still in that language. A translation into English has been made, however, of the portion relating to Afghanistan. The full text will most probably be made public at Simla to-day, Wednesday, having been postponed from Tuesday.

A further interesting paper by Colonel L. J. H. Grey, lately Commissioner of Delhi, appears in the forthcoming issue of the "United Service Magazine" upon the subject of the decentralisation and defence of India. Colonel Grey, it will be remembered, was the one to advocate the creation of an Advisory Council of Indian Notables long before that measure was publicly taken up by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. He afterwards went on to espouse proposals whereby the responsibilities, and the territories, of Native States would be very gradually increased; the underlying idea being that in this direction alone could England ever hope to create such an organisation as would ultimately admit of the introduction of the principle of real autonomy. He now further expands this scheme by arguing that such a commonwealth of Indian States as he proposes, would need a Royal head who should rule India as the representative of the Emperor, with the present Executive Council as his Cabinet, and a Privy Council comprising the chief representatives of the great races (Moghul, Pathan, Rajput, Mahratta and Jath) and the main religious divisions (Hindus, Sikhs and Mahommedans). He points out that in consequence of the permanent settlement, Bengal does not now contribute her proportionate share to the cost of the defence, and that it is necessary and just that the provinces of India should contribute to their population and resources. He recognises the difficulty which purely British administration would have in bringing this about, and argues that, in order to meet the fact that Russia is now in a position to put six hundred thousand men upon the Afghan Frontier, the cost of such defence must increase and not diminish in the future. Supposing that a commonwealth of Indian States is to be ultimately created, he holds that their Chiefs could and would gradually recover the due State share of the produce, which we (the British) forego even in our periodical settlements, and could thus maintain forces needed for the defence, much exceeding the utmost afforded by the cash Defence quotas obtainable from the territories which are comprised in British Provinces. He points out in support of this proposition that in Upper India the land revenue (45 per cent. of the rent) levied by the British authorities is but half of the ninety-one per cent. exacted by the Emperor Akbar and his Revenue Minister Raja Todar Mal, and that in Bengal the proportion which the State receives has fallen from this ninety-one per cent. to ten per cent. or less. He imagines an India with the seaboard still under direct British administration and the interior under autonomous Indian Chiefs, and he says that to bring this about is not a question of any sudden change or heroic measure of Government Resolutions, of declarations of policy; only of a change of ideas of adoption of a new guiding principle to be gradually translated into action as opportunity arises during generations to come. The principle guiding us hitherto tends to a creation in India rapidly of institutions which have taken us in Britain a thousand years to develop. The principle now advocated is of gradual extension and improvement of indigenous institutions. Let British institutions grow up if they may within these, but not be imposed from without. It is not, he adds, a question between conceding or withholding Self-Government to India, for the present system cannot endure and we are pledged to autonomy. The question is only one of method. The question is between a method familiar and congenial to the Indians and one which is foreign to them.

Colonel Grey adds:—"As a Commonwealth of Indian States, even severed from the British Empire, India might perhaps escape the fate of ancient Britain, for as long as the Chiefs refrained from hostilities amongst themselves; but administration on European lines by elected bodies of Babus could not survive for a year."

DEFRAUDING THE SIND CLUB.

Professor of Science Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, OCTOBER 8.

The City Magistrate at Karachi delivered Judgment yesterday in the two cases against A. E. Fuller, a European, charged with obtaining drinks and cigarettes at the Sind Club on a chit on which accused described himself as a Captain in the Indian Medical Service, and with inducing, by deceitful means, the Rev. Mr. Day to give him sixty rupees. Accused pleaded guilty to both charges and had previously waved his right to be tried as a European British subject. The Magistrate sentenced accused to three months rigorous imprisonment on the first count and 13 months on the second.

The Magistrate addressed Fuller saying that as regards the first charge he considered it a piece of bravado, but the second was serious. He told accused he had not turned his talents and his educational qualifications to good account. Fuller is an old boy of Bedford Grammar School and a Graduate of Oxford University. He, till lately, held the post of Professor of Chemistry at Agra College. For some unexplained reason he had resigned this post and came to Karachi. The Magistrate said, while giving the accused a sentence which would allow him time to ponder the error of his ways, he would not be hard on him and he expressed the hope that on his release Fuller would not return to an evil line of conduct, but, on the contrary, turn over a new leaf and so justify the Court's mercy.

Fuller thanked the Court for its leniency.

IMPROVING RANGOON.

Important Scheme Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The scheme to improve the Rangoon port by river training works on an elaborate scale has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and will involve an expenditure of about 125 lakhs, of which sum the Government of India agree to contribute 25 lakhs. The Burma Government will also find 25 lakhs from Provincial revenues. The rest will be raised by a loan.

ELECTRIC TRAMS FOR GWALIOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The Maharaja Scindia has given a concession for the construction of an electric tramway, the lighting of streets and the supply of electric power for the three Municipalities of Lashkar, Morar, and Old Gwalior which together constitute the capital of Gwalior State. The contract includes provisions for the cheap supply of electric power to private enterprise, the intention of the Maharaja being to foster the growth of the capital as an industrial centre. The Ajmere Import and Export Company are the concessionaries, with Rai Bahadur Seth Sohagmal, one of the great Ajmere bankers, as Agent, and Mr. S. J. Tellery as Managing Director.

MR. KEIR HARDIE LEAVES CALCUTTA.

An Ignominious Departure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

The "Bengalee" gives the following account of Mr. Keir Hardie's departure from Howrah Station: "At the Railway Station, J. Ghosal, J. Chaudhuri, an European acquaintance of Mr. Hardie and a few other Indian gentlemen waited to see him off. Some twenty Europeans were standing in front of his carriage gazing at the great Labour leader as he was talking to the gentlemen who came to see him off. As the train whistled the Indian gentlemen bade him good-bye with loud cheers; but to the surprise of all those by-standers (Eurasians and others) only hooted and hissed in chorus as the train steamed off."

ALLEGED LOOTING BY CALCUTTA POLICE.

Official Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER. 8.

In view of numerous allegations made during the recent disturbances in Upper Chitpur Road that Parawallas and Goondas had looted shops and indiscriminately assaulted unoffending persons, Mr. Collin, Commissioner, Presidency Division, opened an inquiry yesterday at noon, at the Office of the Commissioner of Police. The Hon Babu Radha Churn Pal attended and was examined. Hon Mr. Sita Nath Roy, Bahadur, and Raj Srinath Roy were among the others present to assist the inquiry which is expected to last about two days.

As appearances go to show, no further disturbance is likely to take place in the northern division of the town. Orders were issued to-day that the local police will only patrol the disturbed area as heretofore, while the European reserve police have received orders to stand by at the Central Police Station in case there should be any signs of the revival of the disturbances, when they may again be required to turn out.

RIOTERS PUNISHED.

At the Calcutta Police Court to-day Mr. Singh delivered Judgment in a case in which Oboni Mohan Sen, Souridas Munshi, Upendra Nath Banerji, Bata Kristo Bhattacharji, and Phanindra Nath Bhattacharji, all students, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, rioting, and wrongfully restraining a cloth merchant named Kristo Mohan Ghose, who had purchased a large quantity of English-made clothes from a Marwari's shop in Harrison Road. The Court found them guilty of rioting and ordered that each of the accused be released on probation for one year, by executing a bond for Rs. 250 with a surety of Rs. 250 to appear when required to receive sentence, and in the meantime each will keep the peace and be of good behavour.

SERGT. WALTERS.

The Bengalee who is under arrest for outrage on Sergt. Walters, is to be charged with the obstruction police in the execution their duty and further with grievous bodily hurt. Maximum penalty on conviction is 10 years.

Sergeant Walters still continues to make good progress and the operation of removing a part of the arm above the severed hand is reported to have been very skilfully performed.

LEAKAT HOSSAIN'S PREACHING STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

A notice, issued on Leakat Hossain, Mahomedan agitator, preventing him from appearing as a speaker at any meeting or joining in a procession having been served on him on Sunday, to-day he appeared before Mr. Swinhoe, Second Presidency Magistrate, and asked that the order be rescinded, but the Magistrate rejected the application.

CALCUTTA QUIET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

Superintendent Aldridge to-day reported to the Commissioner of Police that three more arrests had been made in connection with the looting of shops and that some of the stolen properties had been recovered. The local police are still proceeding with further inquiries, and there seems every likelihood that many more arrests will be made in the matter.

"BANDE MATARAM" CONVICTION.

Revision of Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

At the High Court to-day, before Mr. Justices Mitter and Chitty, Mr. K. N. Chaudhuri moved on behalf of Apurba Krishna Bose, Printer of the "Bande Mataram" newspaper, who had been convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 124 A, Penal Code, for publishing seditious articles, and was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships after hearing counsel issued a rule on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the conviction and sentence should not be set aside, but refused to grant bail, remarking that they would hear the rule at the earliest possible opportunity.

THE "SANDHYA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 5.

In the course of an article the "Sandhya" observes:—

"We are very pleased at the fight; our hands had become paralysed, so mother is giving us opportunity. Do not let it go out if your hands. A few blows will put them right; its exercise costs a few lives, that does not matter. Brothers, do not be frightened at this tumult, the more hubbub the better, those who are sleeping will then awake."

DACOITY ON A MOTOR CAR.

Maharaja's Car Held Up.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

From Oudh comes a report of what is probably the first instance of dacoity committed upon a motor-car. On the night of 29th of September, between the eighth and ninth mile-stone from Gonda, on the Fyzabad Road, C. Dear, the Maharaja of Balrampur's Motor Superintendent, was held up and attacked by dacoits. Dear was driving in from Lucknow and unluckily the car was disabled with a broken crankshaft which gave the dacoits their chance. Dear received severe blows on the head and right hand from lathis and was robbed of all his clothes, etc., which were in the car. The coolie who was with Dear was severely hurt also on the right arm. The culprits have not as yet been captured, but the case is in the hands of D.S.P., Mr. Hope Kavanagh.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN GOODS.

House to House Visitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 8.

It has been decided to abandon picketing during the Pujas as the Bengalis consider their object has been accomplished without it and that this step is not necessary to enforce boycott of foreign goods. On the other hand, however, it is the intention to have a house to house canvass in order to make it certain that people are not secretly using foreign goods.

PREPARING FOR FAMINE.

First Steps in the U. P.

CROPS AND TEA SUFFERING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCTOBER 8.

The Government of the United Provinces has sent out through the Board of Revenue instructions to all District Officers on the subject of remissions of revenue and takavi advances. The Lieutenant-Governor lays great stress on remissions being settled before the land revenue is collected, so that the relief may come at once and not in the shape of a refund. As regards takavi advances, the Provincial Government has obtained a grant of 50 lakhs from the Government of India in addition to the previous allotments of 10½ lakhs. so that it will be in a good positjon for meeting the needs of the situation promptly.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, OCTOBER 8.

The weather here is most abnormal, daily the shade temperature of a hundred and over dropping to seventy and below at night. Fierce scorching north-westerly winds are now blowing, withering all vegetation except deeprooted things. The earth is hard and baked, the roads thick with dust which is blown by the wind. This makes locomotion difficult. Dehra-Dun reports half the ordinary rainfall. The want of rain has not only affected crops in the district but the tea plantations have also suffered considerably.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Major C. C. Cook, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force), to be 3rd Squadron Commander and pro tem, 2nd Squadron Commander. Dated 22nd September.

7th Hariana Lancers.—Major J. K. Todd to be 2nd Squadron Commander and to remain seconded, vice Lieutenant-Colonel G. C. Cawood, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 3rd March.

72nd Punjabis.—Major F. W. H. Cox, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain W. W. F. C. Musgrave, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence, on leave, of Brevet-Colonel W. H. Dobbie, or until further orders. Dated 10th June.

86th Carnatic Infantry.—Major E. Codrington to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence, on leave, of Major W. H. W. Mercer. Dated 28th April.

82nd Punjabis.—Major E. R. B. Murray, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd-in Command; Major G. A. Strahan, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain W. S. Prentis, pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, to be 4th Double Company Commander and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander; and Captain T. K. Gaskell, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major L. W. Y. Campbell, appointed 2nd-in-Command, but to remain seconded. Dated 1st June.

92nd Punjabis.—Major W. G. Nisbet, 2nd Double Company Commander and Officiating 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major H. H. Harrington, 3rd Double Company Commander and Officiating 2nd Double Company Commander to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. W. Grant, V. C., or until further orders. Dated 1st June.

96th Berar Infantry.—Major C. C. Renton to be 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain J. R. Kennedy to be 3rd Double Company Commander, vice Major A. C. F. Bourcuier, retired. Dated 26th August.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS: OCTOBER 8.—Reeve, Capt. R. G. A., on leave, from Ceylon.

Hughes-Hallett, Capt., S. and T. Corps, from leave from Mauritius.

Pottinger, Major, R. F. A., on leave, from Hyderabad.

Steele, Capt., S. and T. Corps. from leave, from Australia.

Scott-Worthington, Capt., R. A. M. C., from leave from England.

Davidson, Capt., R. A. M. C., from leave, from Australia.

Rowley, Lt. R. G. A., from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES: OCTOBER 8.—Nicholas, Capt., 95th R. Inft., from leave, from Bolarum.

Davidson, Capt., R. A. M. C., on duty, to Rawalpindi.

Hughes-Hallett, Capt., S. and T. Corps, from leave, to Rawalpindi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

It has been decided that no reliefs of British Mountain Batteries will be carried out during 1908-9.

The following are the dates of movements of the undermentioned Corps.

Royal Horse Artillery.—"F" Battery leaves Sialkote for England on the 13th November; "W" Battery arrives in Sialkote from South Africa on 9th November; "J" Battery leaves Rawalpindi for England on 13th November; "V" Battery arrives in Rawalpindi from South Africa on 9th November.

British Cavalry.—3rd Hussars leaves Sialkote for Pretoria on 22nd October; 12th Lancers leaves Ambala on 14th November and arrives in Sialkote on 5th December.

Mountain Battery.—No. 6 leaves Rawalpindi on 7th February and arrives in Quetta on 30th March; No. 3 leaves Quetta on 1st December and arrives at Rawalpindi on 22nd January.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—74th Company leaves Delhi on 27th November and arrives at Rawalpindi on 9th December; 91st Company leaves Rawalpindi on 10th December and arrives at Campbellpore on 13th; 71st Company leaves Campbellpore on 12th December and arrives at Peshawar on 17th.

British Infantry.—Queens leaves Sialkote on 9th December and arrives at Agra on 13th; the Black Watch leaves Peshawar on 16th November and arrives at Sialkote on 11th December.

Native Cavalry.—22nd Cavalry leaves Kohat on 10th October and arrives at Sialkote on 10th November; 15th Lancers leaves Sialkote on 31st October and arrives Derai Ismail Khan on 21st November.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 8.

The following are the dates of movements from and to places of the undermentioned units:—

Royal Field Artillery.—18th Battery, Lahore Cantonment, 19th October, 62nd Battery, Ferozepore, 19th October, Nowshera, 9th November; 75th Battery, Lahore Cantonment, 19th October, Nowshera, 9th November. The above Batteries halt at Hutti Camp.

4th Battery, Nasirabad, 15th October, Lahore Cantonent, 25th November; 38th Battery, Neemuch, 15th October, Lahore Cantonment, 25th November; 78th Battery, Neemuch, 15th October, Ferozepore, 25th November. The above three halt at Kurali Camp.

British Cavalry.—1st Dragoons, England to Ambala, 1st December.

British Infantry.—Wiltshires, Dagshai, 20th December, Jhansi, Nowgong, 1st January; Connaughts, England to Ambala, Dagshai, 15th March; Gordons Peshawar, 24th January, Jullunder, Amritsar, 29th February; Northamptons, Jullunder, 1st March, Poona 6th March.

Indian Cavalry.—12 Cavalry, Multan, 9th November, Allahabad 1st February, 2nd Cavalry, Fyzabad, 19th December, Multan, 7th March.

The following appointments are gazetted:—

Brevet Colonel H. V. Cox to officiate A. Q.-M.-G. in the Chief of Staff's Division.

Captain P. D. Hembto to be Brigade Major to the Inspector General of Cavalry for the coming Season.

FIRE AT TARDEO.

After 12 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Alliance Mill at Tardeo. Till we went to press the fire was not extinguished.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, 8th October, the Chairman read the following Memo:—

"Revenue Receipts for the half year ending 30th September 1907.

In spite of the rebate allowed to the Trade on certain charges the Revenue Receipts from all sources, including the Interest and Pilotage Accounts, for the half year ending 30th September 1907 amount to Rs. 34,06,000 and exceed the receipts for the corresponding period of last year (which were till then the highest on record) by Rs. 5,000.

The following Statement compares the Revenue Receipts of the two periods:—

	1st half of 1907-08.	1st half of 1906-07.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bunder Properties	12,56,000	12,04,000
Prince's and Victoria Docks	16,88,000	17,00,000
Merewether Dry Dock	69,000	82,000
Interest and Miscellaneous	1,82,000	1,63,000
Port Department	99,000	1,31,000
Pilotage Account	1,12,000	1,21,000
Rs.	34,06,000	34,01,000

The result is most satisfactory. The 20 per cent. rebate allowed on Wharfage, Port Dues, Water Supply to shipping and Pilotage amounted to about Rs. 3,50,000, so that the actual revenue for the first half of 1907-08 as compared with the first half of 1906-07 shows an increase of about Rs. 3,55,000.

Under the Bunder Properties the increase of Rs. 52,000 in earnings is due principally to an improvement in the Warehouse and Godown rents and the ground rent, and the rebate allowed to the trade amounted to Rs. 45,000.

The earnings of the Prince's and Victoria Docks show a small decrease of Rs. 12,000 but the 20 per cent. rebate amounted to about Rs. 2,75,000, so that the real Revenue at the Docks shows the large increase of Rs. 2,83,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year.

The Merewether Dry Dock receipts are Rs. 13,000 less than those of last year, 84 vessels having been dry-docked during the half year as against 91 in 1906.

Under Interest and Miscellaneous the receipts are Rs. 19,000 more than those of last year. This improvement is due to increases under Interest on the Revenue Reserve and the General Sinking Funds, the former fund having been largely increased by the transfer of last year's surplus.

The earnings of the Port and Pilotage Departments show decreases of Rs. 32,000 and Rs. 9,000 respectively, as compared with those of the preceding year, due principally to the 20 per cent. rebate on Port Dues and 10 per cent on Piotage, which amounted to Rs. 30,000.

The accounts have not yet been finally made up, but the foregoing figures are approximately correct."

UNREST IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The danger of invasion of India was the best security against the danger of rebellion. The words "Russians are coming to India," like a spell quelled at once all murmers about the taxes, and the abuses of the taxgatherers, and the latter relaxed in their rigidness, and iniquities. The Indian people knew that if an army of Cossacks landed in India, the garden of Guzerat would be converted into a desert, the fertile plains of the Deccan, the vineyard of M. Isvolsky; Bentinck and Clive streets piled with ruins, the manorial Mansions of Tagors, Mullks, and Sens would be given up to a soldiery which knew not what it was to pity old men, or delicate women, or sucking children, and much the same fate would overtake our Hornby and Apollo roads. But now that the Tsushima Bay defeat has driven that threatened time far away, nothing is now more interesting to those who love to study the intricacies of the human heart, than the effect which the dissatisfaction and the unrest of India would produce. It is a great misfortune that in no part of the Globe natural liberty and natural religion are to be found pure and free from the mixture of political adulterations. The distress of the present unrest in India is increased and aggravated by the follies of few overzealous Officers, and the races think that a righteous end justified an unrighteous means.

England was ruled by her first six French Kings, virtuous and talented, and King John, the Seventh King, by his vices and follies gave ample chance to England to escape from the thraldom, and so her salvation was due to the misgovernment that drove King John from Normandy, and the two different races made a common cause and established the Empire.

In the Queen Elizabeth Statute Book laying down rules for the guidance of the Army and Navy, it is distinctly mentioned "that no common soldier would be made a Commissioned Officer under any circumstances." I wish succeeding Sovereigns would have added, "and no one is eligible for the examination of Civil Service for India, unless passed in polite literature," and to the improvement of the status, a prominent member in the Council presided by Lord Elgin, had made an allusion very appropriately to which Sir James Westland very unsuccessfully protested.

Sir, I mean to cast no reflections on any set of persons, and I thank God there never was a period when disaffection was less to be apprehended in India than at present, and in my opinion there is only one way by which those unfortunate disturbances can be pacified, namely, by lending patient ears to their complaints and redressing their wrongs.—Yours, &c.,

J. N. LUNGRANA.

Bandora, October 8.

A LINK WITH THE PAST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There will, doubtless, yet be among your readers some who remember the good old days of the early Steam Trade to China.

The "country ship" and the opium clipper had yielded many a princely fortune, up to well in the middle of the last century, and when the steam vessel came upon the scene, with the advantages of speed and regularity of departure and arrival, she soon monopolised the trade to herself.

Nearly fifty years ago a small company, with this end in view, was founded in Bombay, styling itself the "China Merchants Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of three lakhs and Offices in Bombay Green. Under a mixed Directorate, of various races and various creeds, the Manager being one B. Cursetjee, the Company ran vessels to China from Bombay and for some years was favourably known in the trade.

Fata obstant, however; for dark days befell it, and, when the end came, the ships were separated and soon passed out of Bombay ken.

A few weeks ago at Samarang (JAVA) and there wandered into the roads a small steamer possessing several marked peculiarities, evidencing to me a very early type. She proved to be the "Cheang Hock Kian," under the Dutch flag, still fairly sound.

Forty-nine years ago this old vessel, under the name of "United Service," steamed out from England and was placed on the Company's Bombay and Hongkong line, arriving in Bombay with much eclat in the year 1858.

The old vessel has lasted so long that the memory even of her original company is almost forgotten, and many subsequent changes has she seen. Now although in Shakespeare's "lean and slippered pantaloon" stage of existence, she presents a testimony to the skill of her builder, and an interesting relic of the earlier days of the Bombay Steam Trade to China.—Yours &c.,

W. H. COATES

Lieutenant, R. N. R.

WHEN the admiral commanding torpedo craft wishes to signal his submarine division in future he will cause to be hoisted a pennant with a strange device—quite nice—white mice! Why so inoffensive a creature should be adopted as the emblem of the most insidious of modern war machines, will not be at once apparent to the plain man. White mice are, however, an essential part of a submarine's complement. Theirs is the perilous, if glorious, duty of detecting the presence of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. The deadly gas is heavy, and white mice live very near the floor. When, therefore, the little creatures show signs of more than marine stupidity, danger lurks in the atmosphere. These humble and involuntary heroes are, all will admit, entitled to the honour done them. A few years ago, had this device been adopted, ribald allusions might have been made to the three blind mice of lyric fame; but not now, with the double periscope.

TH: GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

PROCEEDINGS AT SATARA.

Address from the Municipality.

A DAY OF INSPECTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, OCTOBER 7.

To-day H. E. the Governor, who was accompanied by Mrs. Muir Mackenzie and Captain Conyer, A.-D.-C., received an address from the Municipality. The address was as follows:—

We the Members of the Municipal Corporation of Satara, on behalf of ourselves and of the people whom we represent, beg most respectfully to accord a most cordial welcome to Your Excellency to this historic town of ours. It gives us special pleasure to see you here, after some 22 years, and it must be a source of unmixed joy to Your Excellency to re-visit, in maturer years and in an exalted position, the scenes of your early labours as an Assistant Collector. The people of Satara have an especial claim to regard Your Excellency as their old friend and well-wisher.

Though the country has made considerable progress in many directions, the spectre of plague has been hanging like a dark cloud over the land, and the sufferings of the people during the past decade have been great and the loss of life appalling. We are aware that Government have done their best to stamp out the pestilence, but their efforts have not been crowned with success. Recent researches hold out only two remedies—evacuation and inoculation. The introduction of foreign matter into the blood and the vague popular belief as to its evil effects make the mass of the people fight shy of inoculation, but we have not the slightest doubt that, in course of time, people will take kindly to it, as they do to vaccination. There is no such objection to evacuation, and if Government will only provide accommodation by building permanent huts outside towns for the poorer classes and make provision for a water-supply and the protection of their property while their houses are evacuated, people will go out in large numbers. We are glad to hear that Government have made a large grant to the Poona City Municipality for the above purpose and intend to make similar grants to other towns and districts. This is really a beneficent work, and in this connection the people of the country feel themselves under the deepest obligation to their beloved King-Emperor for his heart-felt sympathy in their sufferings conveyed in His Majesty's gracious and deeply touching letter lately published. We pray that the further measures that Government are now taking may be the means of greatly alleviating the sufferings of the people, which they have hitherto borne with such silent patience.

In common with the rest of the country this town has suffered both in population and prosperity. With the single exception of 1905, we have been yearly visited by plague epidemics, and for nearly 5 months each year all business, trade, education and Municipal administration are thrown out of joint. Receipts from trade are smaller, and the collection of taxes practically impossible during this period. Besides, the municipality have to pay heavy instalments on its Water-works Loan and on the Government Plague Loan amounting to 40 per cent. of its income. Our former Presidents, Mr. Dodgeon and Mr. Atkins, strongly pleaded our cause with Government, who have from time to time given us some relief for which we feel very grateful. But there is still a balance of the Plague Loan, amounting to Rs. 36,000, due to Government and we have recently made a representation to Government on the subject which has been strongly supported by our worthy President, Mr. Arthur. When His Excellency Sir James Monteath visited this town in 1903 he was graciously pleased to tell us that any representation we might make on the subject would receive sympathetic consideration from Government, and we pray that Your Excellency, as an old friend of the Satara people, will be pleased to give our present representation your most sympathetic consideration. We only venture to add that for sheer want of funds, not only every improvement and advance in Municipal administration are rendered impossible, but even our primary duties, such as road-repairs, town-conservancy, and lighting are not properly carried out.

Another circumstance which has had a baneful effect on the prosperity of this town has been its distance from the railway, which really ought to have passed through Satara, the head-quarters of the district. The trade of the city has greatly suffered in consequence. We learn that a project to construct a branch line to the city is under the consideration of Government, and we have no doubt that Your Excellency will do your best to forward this project, if practicable. Satara is one of the most salubrious towns in the Presidency, its water-supply is pure and ample, and it has already been selected by the Military authorities as a place for the School of Musketry after His Excellency Lord Kitchener's visit last year. A branch line will therefore be useful in many ways, and will, we submit, eventually pay.

In conclusion, we pray that Your Excellency may be spared long to watch and guide the progress of the industrious and peaceful people of this vast country, placed under British Rule by an All-Wise Providence, towards a higher state of material and moral well-being, and the enjoyment of a higher national life, than which no nobler work can ever fall to the lot of rulers of men.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

In reply His Excellency said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—I beg to tender you my best thanks for your address, which alike in its tone and terms is most commendable for its reasonableness and loyalty to the Government, and most gratifying to myself by its kindly references to my long and early connection with the town and district of Satara. It is hardly correct to say that I have not visited the place for 22 years, for I was here on a passing visit in 1900, when I rode down from Mahableshwar via Kas, and I think I was here in my capacity as Director of Agriculture in the early part of 1897. Of course I have frequently been in that by no means unimportant place in the Districts—Mahableshwar

made by Government to alleviate this terrible calamity. From some of the observations which one reads and hears it might be imagined that the earnestness, persistence and good intention of these efforts had been altogether ignored. I rejoice to think that the people of Satara are too enlightened to take such an attitude. You deplore the want of success. But you must remember that plague is in the experience of British Indian administration a new thing. Perhaps it may at last be said that the administration of Famine Relief has been learnt. It is a science in itself and it has taken half a century to master its rudiments. So perhaps must be with plague, and I am disposed to think that it would be more reasonable to be surprised at what has been done and learnt in the decade during which we have been fighting plague than at the small progress made. At least there has been discovered an undoubted prophylactic if people would only adopt it, and we know the proximate source of initial infection—the rat and the rat-flea. These are no small results and the problem before us is how to take advantage of them. In the first place it has been realised that no progress can be made without the whole-hearted co-operation of the people. And in order to secure that co-operation we must look for example and help to the leading and thinking men among the people. For some time I fear it must be confessed we have to a considerable extent looked in vain. But I rejoice to gather from your experience recognising inoculation as an effective prophylactic on a par with evacuation that the leaders and thinkers among you are, shall I say, almost persuaded to be convinced. As you are aware Government are ready to provide every facility for inoculation—to find the medicine and the inoculators. Now in Poona we have made a great step. This year in the presence of a comparatively slight epidemic more persons I am informed have been inoculated in the single month of July than were inoculated in the whole of last year's terrible epidemic. And the matter on which I most particularly rejoice is that this has been effected principally through the aid of a leading and thinking citizen of Poona, the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale. May I not hope for a similar result here. Will not the Gokhale of Satara, of course I mean my old friend Mr. Karandikar, throw the whole weight of his ability and persuasive influence into the scale and organise inoculation for you on the same lines as Mr. Gokhale has in Poona. Surely he can no longer hesitate. He aspires, on behalf of himself and his fellow-countrymen, and I sympathise with his aspirations, to a larger share in the administration of his country. Well, an act such as I advocate will do more to establish his claim than all the eloquence of the "Kesari" and the "Kal." Here is a chance of assuming responsibility and discharging it worthily. Do not neglect this opportunity at a time when Government are considering what can be done to give more potent voice in their councils to those who claim to lead the people. Dismiss from your minds the bogey that the medicine is harmful. Do not compare it so much to vaccination or to the injection of quinine which is now so frequently resorted to again and again if need be in preference to administration by the mouth. As I have urged frequently, the harmlessness of inoculation has been proved to demonstration in our jails, where prisoners carefully watched have shown no ill-effects.

I have still more to say about inoculation, but I shall turn for little to evacuation. That is the popular safeguards, because it is obvious and has been learnt by experience. Even the most ignorant appreciate it. Well, do not think that because I, in my own name as your old friend and vatandar, as well as in the name of Government, urge inoculation that we do not appreciate the adequacy and importance of evacuation. We recognise it heartily and cordially. Our grant of Rs. 30,000 to Poona is an earnest of that recognition. The Government of India have lost no opportunity of impressing upon us the importance of evacuation and we are cordially responding to their instructions. But that grant in Poona is something in the nature of an experiment. It has been given on assurance that the money can be wisely and effectually spent and on a definite plan. But it was also in part given because we desired to encourage those public men who were promoting inoculation. Show us a similar disposition here, a wise and business-like plan, and need of the money, and we shall not be unreasonable in the consideration of any application which you may submit for a grant-in-aid for evacuation. Evacuation is no doubt an effectual *quantum valeat*. But think of its drawbacks. I doubt if it would have been possible at all during the torrential rains of July and early August. If managed, think of the miserable discomfort, the risk of chills and fever—and at its best what a dislocation of business, what a disturbance of home, what expense, what discomfort is entailed by evacuation. Evacuation will not cure the stoppage of business, the closing of schools of which you complain. But if inoculation were general none of you need stir. Your business would continue, your schools would be full, everything would be as before. I can fancy that in the old days small-pox may have entailed the same miseries as plague does now—fleeing the town—the runaways carrying infection—deserting the house only to catch the disease or daring to re-enter it. Now people being vaccinated are hardly disturbed when small-pox breaks out. Let it be the same with plague. Be inoculated at the first sign and so obviate disturbance of the domestic and educational and business avocations of yourselves and your children.

Your application for remission of your plague debt is certain to receive sympathetic consideration. The recommendation of your President will carry great weight. Government are well aware that he is most unlikely to propose any relief for which he has not satisfied himself with the utmost care that a strong case has been made out. One of the things which Government generally like to know is the purposes to which any money set free in consequence of relief given is likely to be devoted. Grants-in-aid for sanitary work are part of our policy at present and the principle applies to all cases of relief. We wish to see that any concession allowed results in improved sanitation or allied good work.

I have seen all the papers about the branch railway which you are rightly ambitious of having. I entirely agree with you that the main line ought to have come through or close to Satara. But it was then a question of getting the cheapest line or none at all, and the next best thing to the main line is undoubtedly a branch. Most unfortunately no one will advise us that a branch even on the 2' 6" gauge and along existing roads will pay in any near future. I have done my utmost to get a case made out and have failed. The line unluckily requires expensive works and the capital cost of the line must be high in relation to the traffic promised. For the present I much fear that unless you can give a guarantee which for some years would cost you not a few thousands of rupees a year it will be difficult to finance a branch line for you, and I should advise you to turn your attention to the possibilities of a motor service, not only for passengers but for goods. But all our estimates can, I imagine, be placed at your service, and if you can demonstrate that a smaller capital expenditure is possible or a larger return, Government will be most ready to consider again the scheme for a railway.

In conclusion, I desire to express my full sympathy with your aspirations towards what you term a higher national life. There can be no doubt that the whole country is making progress in that direction. I have now had nearly 31 years' service and looking back I cannot doubt that peace, education and experience have had their inevitable beneficial results in increased enlightenment, knowledge and capacity and public spirit. When I first came to the country there were few towns in which the leading citizens even tried to manage their affairs at all. When municipal meetings were held I remember the formula which I learnt from that fine old Collector of Satara, Mr Moore—

"Meeting of the X Municipality,

"Present—So and so,

"The following resolutions were passed *unanimously*."

These resolutions were the work of the official Vice-President and President, listened to respectively and passed. Now we have got a long way beyond that. In the smaller mofussil bodies proposals are still perhaps to a large extent made on the initiative, direct or indirect, of a leading official. There is, however, not only plenty of criticism but frequently intelligent criticism and not a little outside initiative. I see local bodies aroused to a keener sense of the need of sanitary improvement even when it involves some increase of taxation. I see the large cities like Bombay and Karachi, Ahmedabad and Poona and Sholapur doing excellent work, arriving at sound and business-like solution of difficult problems, and Indians of capacity and intelligence devoting themselves to civic affairs in a way that I never heard of when I came to the country. No wonder that such men have aspirations. The gratification of them depends upon the capacity, public spirit and sense of responsibility shown and I must in honesty add, loyalty to the Government. It is not in human nature, neither would it be right for us to give power to persons who profess utter detestation of that system of Government which we believe with our whole hearts to be on the whole and despite inevitable imperfections and mistakes to be beneficent and for the good of the country. Reasonable criticism, even if it be pungent and touch us occasionally on the raw, we welcome as salutary and helpful. Indiscriminate denunciation can do no good. It carries a suspicion of what my legal friends will understand when I call it abuse of the plaintiff's attorney. Even where it is not seditious it is rank nonsense. Really many men who call our methods Russian must have their tongues in their cheeks. It is with warm satisfaction that I notice not only the absence of all bitterness in your address, but on the contrary indications of cordiality and confidence in Government as anxious to relieve your needs and do their best for you. Such is certainly the desire of the Government, and no one will rejoice more than I in the progress which it may be possible to make in increasing the opportunities for Indians to distinguish themselves and take an effective part in that beneficent administration of this great empire for which the Government require all the help and co-operation they can secure.

His Excellency left for Mahableshwar by motor at three o'clock.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 7.

The depression which was off the Bengal Coast has disappeared and the rainfall and the cloud has diminished in North-East India. In Burma rain has been nearly general except in Tennasserim, while in South India the rainfall has almost ceased. In Burma nearly general rain has fallen except at Tenasserim, the principal amounts being Akyab and Diamond Island one and a half inches, Lashio three-quarters, Bhamo one and Myitkyina three. The cloud has decreased in Tenasserim, but the skies continue heavily clouded elsewhere. The humidity and temperature is normal except that in the extreme north the weather is cooler than usual. In North-East India and Orissa, Chittagong reports a fall of rain of one and a half inches and light falls occurred at Cherrapoonjee, Narayanganj, Jalpaiguri and False Point. The cloud has decreased and the skies are now clear or only lightly clouded. The air is much drier than usual at Chota Nagpur and in South Bihar, but elsewhere the humidity is generally normal and the temperature differs by only small amounts from the normal except in South-Eastern Bengal, where the weather is cooler than usual. In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces the skies are nearly free from cloud and there is much less than the usual amount of moisture in the air. The temperature has risen generally and in the United Provinces is considerably above the normal. In North-West India the cloud has appeared in the extreme north, but elsewhere the skies are almost clear. The air is damper than usual in Cutch and Sind, but in other parts of the division the humidity is normal or in defect, and the temperature normal except in the extreme North, where it is considerably higher than usual. In the Peninsula, Kodaikanal had a light fall of rain, but the cloud has decreased in South India and is now only light over the greater part of the Peninsula. The air is much drier than usual in the Deccan, but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. The temperature is approximately normal. The forecast gives nearly general rain as likely in Burma and a few falls in South India.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH OCTOBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 8th October, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—No rain has fallen in this district. Calms and westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is free from clouds. Yesterday's maximum was 4° to 5° higher than usual at Lahore and Delhi and last night's minimum 4° to 6° higher throughout the district. The saturation in the atmosphere is slightly in excess of normal.

United Provinces.—No rain has fallen in this district. The direction of air movement is north-easterly at Jhansi and south-westerly to west north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is free from clouds. Yesterday's maximum was 5° to 8° higher than usual and last night's minimum was 1° to 3° higher throughout the district. The air is damper than usual at Jhansi and considerably drier in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—These districts recorded no rain. Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly in direction. The sky is overcast at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Yesterday's maximum was 8° higher than usual at Allahabad and last night's minimum 6° higher at Karachi. The air is damper than usual in Sind and slightly drier in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—These districts have been rainless. Winds are variable in direction being north-easterly at Surat south-westerly at Neemuch, Deesa, Bhuj and Dwarka, and north-westerly elsewhere. The sky is nearly overcast at Deesa and moderately clouded at Rajkot. Elsewhere it is cloudless. Maximum temperature was 5° below normal at Veraval and 4° to 6° above it at Indore, Bhavnagar Para and Surat. The air is damper than usual at Bhuj, Veraval, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Ahmedabad and Deesa and much drier in Central India West and at Surat.

Central Provinces.—This district has had no rain. Winds are north-easterly at Amraoti, southerly at Jubbulpore, south-westerly at Saugor, Hoshangabad and Raipur and northerly at Nagpur, Khandwa, and Akola registered calm. The sky is clear. Weather during the day time was from 4° to 9° warmer than usual throughout this district and last night's minimum was 5° cooler than usual at Jubbulpore and Raipur. The air is much drier than usual.

Konkan.—There has been no rain at any of the stations on the Konkan Coast. Calms and northerly winds prevail generally. The sky is lightly or moderately clouded. The temperature and humidity are both approximately normal.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—No rain is reported from this district. Calms and north-westerly winds prevail generally. The sky is moderately clouded at Belgaum and almost clear elsewhere. Maximum temperature was 2° to 7° in excess of normal throughout the district and the minimum was 5° in excess at Bijapur. The moisture in the atmosphere is slightly excess of normal at Poona and Belgaum and below it elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and no rain is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Cumarkhadi and Dongri	1	0	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Pydhonie, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, Sat Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	8
Total	3	3	102
Total plague deaths to date	141,079		
Same date last year	2	1	92

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Death.
2	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

OCTOBER, 7th 1907.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found infected.
A	52	18	0
B	113	183	20
C	24	97	0
D	53	31	0
E	149	52	0
F & G	64	1	0
Total to date	455	422	20
Total rats killed			916

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Wilton, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GLORY AT GREEBA CASTLE.

A Vision.

THE production of "The Christian" at the Lyceum recalls the following which appeared in the *Saturday Review* in 1897 :—

"The ruddy sun was sinking slowly in the Irish Ocean, as it is wont to do.

On to the battlements of a Castle that he had purchased, for a fourth of its value, from the widow of a publisher (see interviews, *passim*), there stepped forth a figure concealed, for commercial purposes, in the garb of a Christian. Picturesque he stood, with auburn curls wrestling to be freed from a wild and grey sombrero, and proudly, gaily, grandly he gazed about him.

Then a strange thing happened.

For all across the West, in burning letters, was inscribed by an invisible (but active) hand the word GLORY, and all across the East, in leaden letters, the word STORM. And the *char-a-bancs*, full of intoxicated reporters, went rolling, rolling away into the prodigious distance. And the echoes of the Salvation Army, singing the praises of the greatest of living (but why "living"?) writers, died among the beautifully wooded grounds of the mountain slope. And the postman, lately bent to the very ground under the weight of letters and reviews, went dancing back, clapping his hands, and singing, to his humble home in Peel. And Hall Caine was at last alone, with Glory in front of him and Storm behind,

Then these immortal eyes whose very light is advertisement and their colour publicity, beamed round upon a word gorged with the name of Caine.

And the twilight fell, and the bloodhound pup was in the stable, and the flowers in the garden were all plucked to make a garland for the chatelain at supper, and the Manx cats, who had sacrificed their tails to make him a sacrificial apron, were rejoicing in the physical peculiarity of their species. And he looked around, and all the world was Man, and the head and front of Man was Hall Caine.

Far below Greeba Castle, where he stood in storm and glory, lay the deserted messuages and broken roofs of Greeba Towers, a ruin crouching between the Master and the Sea. The twilight deepened, but, in ecstatic vision, he saw along its weed-grown alleys strange forms lying prone and lonely. And suddenly the Shadow of a Crime fell on Greeba Towers, while the exhausted luminary, anxious for one last look at Hall Caine, leaped in the purpureal waters of the West, and tinged that colossal forehead with the chrism of celebrity.

And He knew that he was Shakespeare.

But, far below, on the haunted terraces of Greeba Towers, what were those fallen forms?

Then the incandescence of the mighty vision came upon Hall Caine, and through the twilight, even from his vast height above them, he saw them who they were.

One there was, lately a dainty little thing, a mighty fashionable atom, one who had challenged Satan with her fairy finger and had smitten him to tears; and now her golden hair was wet with wormwood and she was lying cold and dead; and the balmy zephyrs of publicity might blow and blow down those dusky, musky avenues. They would never waken again that little, brave, coy and illiterate being.

Another there was, a bearded form, and the light from Hall Caine's forehead flashed into its spectacles and played like a fen-fire through and through its bushy beard, but never stirred it. This was one who had made London the study of his life till it was as the palm of his own hand. But the Conqueror had come, the Hero of the Colossal Undertaking, and once had he been driven to the Derby, and once had he and Mrs. Ormiston Chant, clad in simple white and holding hand in hand, visited the Alhambra together, and lo! London lay bound in his provincial grasp.

And hard by another shape lay prone in the darkness. Like Minerva, all-wise and all-divining, equally at home in the modest conventicle and at the Duchess's garden-party, ready to discuss Spinoza with a costermonger and Mr. Sydney Webb with the German Emperor—she to whom all creeds were luminous, all strata of society permanently open; she who was herself the goddess of a quaint eclectical religion; she who had a conventual institution of her own; she to whom Robert confessed and in whom Marcia confided—she lay there dead.

And other forms were there. But all were dead. And Hall Caine was the only Novelist of the World. Proudly modest, shyly confident, with an immense envelope of press-cuttings thrust into his manly bosom, he smiled and then he sighed, for Empire means Loneliness. Hall Caine, with Glory before him, and Storm behind, was lonely. He had been taken up to Sinai and heard the thunders of *une bien bonne presse*, and he thought of the happy, happy days when he was only a little Manx boy, guddling for sticklebacks in the pond. And suddenly he fancied he was guddling still, guddling for praise, guddling for the worthless plaudits of the millions. Ah! how at our altitudes of the Adult we fall simply, sweetly back upon the practices of Childhood.

For now his glorious head sank upon his heaving bosom. There was no reporter near to whom he could unburden that weight of grief. There was none, not even a postman, not even the correspondent of a Welsh Radical journal to whom in that thrilling hour between sunset and moonrise he could falter forth his humble aspiration. Yet to the night-dews he whispered it.

"Ah!" he murmured, "now that I know that I am Shakespeare; now that all the visible earth is filled with my paragraphs; now that I have valuable serial rights in the parts of Lybia about Cyrene; now that no sociological or theological or entomological or scatological question can be raised in the whole earth without my being first consulted as to my opinion about it; what shall I do next?"

And he gazed into the West. But "Glory" had faded, and the moon's eccentric finger was somewhat inefficiently writing a new name across the sky; and he gazed into the East, and "Storm" was not, but the lightning was scrawling something in its place which was perfectly unintelligible. And the deceased novelists were all buried in the gloom that fell from the battlements of Greeba Castle. And there was no light at all on earth save that which flashed from Hall Caine's forehead, its "intellectual high light," as the interviewers were wont to call it. So he was left alone, a guide unto himself. And all the world trembled in darkness until the glad evangel came. And Hall Caine said :

"My next novel shall deal with the Question of Intemperance."

And there was a sound like the sound of harps. And the Master went indoors and ate his supper."

BOMBAY Y, M. C. A. GLEE CLUB.

The Bombay Y. M. C. A. Glee Club ought to be complimented, as they certainly deserve to be, upon the excellence and varied character of the Concert provided by them in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms last evening. The different items on the programme were judiciously selected, and proved as attractive in their execution as they were varied in their character. The opening glee by the Club—"The Belfry Tower"—answered the anticipations of the most sanguine as to the enjoyment that was in store for them. The next item, a concertina solo by Mr. H. C. Macnee, proved equally satisfactory; and Miss Doris Clift acquitted herself creditably by her soprano solo—"The sweetest flower that blooms." Mr. Aubrey Rhenius was quite happy in his rendering of the tenor cornet solo "Alice, Where art thou?" and Mr. Hopkins well sustained his part in the soprano solo "Love's Echo." Mr. Arnold Schmuck and Mr. Frank J. Clark should not be left unnoticed for the verve with which they went through the parts assigned to them. The second part of the entertainment was the gem of the evening, being "The May Queen," a pastoral written by Mr. Henry F. Chorley, music composed by Sir W. Sterndale Bennett, which was rendered by a chorus of thirty voices.

MR. ARCHIBALD HENRY BLOUNT, of the Junior Athenæum Club, and owner of large estates in Herefordshire, who died June 17, aged sixty-six, has left all his property, subject to certain legacies, to the "Yale University at New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A., to be applied as may be deemed best for that university." The value of this bequest to the university amounts to about £60,000. It does not appear by the will that Mr. Blount had any connection with Yale. The bequest is probably among the largest yet made by an Englishman to that university.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

BUTLAM CRICKET CLUB vs. MHOW ZOROASTRIAN HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

A match was played at Mhow on Sunday, the 6th instant, and resulted in a win for Butlam by 63 runs. Scores :—

BUTLAM.

1st Innings.			2nd Innings.	
Mr Kanhaiyalal, b Babusingh	9	c Ramswami, b Babusingh		12
Mr Abalal Kaddus, not out	30	b Babusingh		0
Mr Navinchandra, b Parekh	1	b Parekh		16
Mr Jamsetji, c Jehangir, b Babusingh	1	b Parekh		0
Mr Balwantrai, b Ramswami	11	c Bode, b Babusingh		37
Mr Ishwarlal, c Babusingh, b Bharucha	6	c Nana, b Ramswami		10
Thakur Raghunathsinghji (Capt.), c Nana, b Bharucha	2	b Babusingh		11
Mr Kalkhushru, b Babusinch	2	l-b-w, b Ramswami		0
Mr Himmatsingh, b Babusingh	0	c Bode, b Ramswami		1
Kunwar Chainsinghji, b Babusingh	6	b Babusingh		8
Mr Amritlal, b Babusingh	9	not out		0
Extras	20	Extras		6
Total	97	Total		13

MHOW ZOROASTRIAN HIGH SCHOOL.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J Bode, c Navinchandra, b Ishwarlal	12	b Jamsetji	9
Mr M Masalawala, b Ishwarlal	3	c Himmatsingh, b Ishwarlal	13
Mr Babusingh, b Ishwarlal	1	b Jamsetji	0
Mr K Bharucha, b Kalkhushru	3	c Navin, b Jamsetji	18
Mr Lalkhan, run out	4	not out	9
Mr Chotalal, b Ishwarlal	2	b Jamsetji	2
Mr K O Parekh, b Ishwarlal	4	b Ishwarlal	4
Mr N Masalawala, b Ishwarlal	7	b Ishwarlal	6
Mr Ramswami, b Kalkhushru	0	b Ishwarlal	5
Mr Bhagwati, run out	5	c Navinchandra, b Ishwarlal	0
Mr J Masalawala, not out	0	b Jamsetji	1
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total	48	Total	68

BOMBAY CRICKET LEAGUE.

	P.	W.	L.	D.	A.	Points.
G. I. P. R. Offices C. C.	13	9	2	2	0	41
R. I. M. Dockyard C. C.	13	9	4	0	0	37
Messrs Grindlay Groom & Co.'s C. C.	13	8	3	2	0	34
Govt. Telegraph Dept. C. C.	13	7	5	1	0	25
Customs C. C.	13	7	5	1	0	25
P. W. Dept. C. C.	13	5	8	0	0	9
Bombay Improvement Trust C. C.	13	4	8	1	0	4
Eastern Telegraph Dept. C. C.	13	1	12	0	0	—19

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 8,

The Madras Rugby Football Tournament ended yesterday afternoon the West Ridings beating the Royal Field Artillery by 18 points to nil. The feature of the tournament was the tremendous struggle between the West Ridings and the Madras Gymkhana. In the semi-finals two pointless draws were played and on the third meeting the West Ridings won by two dropped goals to one.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Boddam in presenting the cup to the winners yesterday referred to this. He said he had watched Rugby Football for many years, but had never seen such a struggle and the fact that in three matches each team had prevented the other from crossing its line was probably unique in the annals of the game.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, OCTOBER 8.

The game to-day was between the Royal Scots and the R. F. A. In the first decade it was anybody's game, neither side having been scored, in spite of their best efforts. But in the second half the Scots scored two goals in rapid succession and beat the Gunners by 2 goals to nil.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS IN POONA.

Beat Poona Volunteers at Hockey.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 8,

The Bombay Volunteer team played the Poona Volunteers at hockey this evening and scored a victory by one goal to nil.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of Messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph office, Bombay.

Gondia, Lalji Purshottam Danabander, Udipi, Abdulbaker c/o Eskar Habib sett Meman Mulla, London, Camphigne Bombay, Fatehpur, Meran and Safali c/o Vazir Khojagali, Jafarabad, Abdul Gafoor No 4 Meevala Lane Bhindibazar, Quetta, Akberally c/o Mahamedally Zoosafally merchant Bhindibazar, Ahmedabad Dadamia Dawoodbhai, Jumnadasachal, Reneal Govind, ram burjatia, Patas Kondiba Ingla Tembhurni leave stone, Ellore, Orandy, Nadiad, Purshotam Ghela, Adoni, Kanjia Amuvendee, Hathras, Lokamdass cholgis Saiyadrajl Bhavanali, Jalnah Bhave Nababa Lane Zavbas wadi, Delhi, Golabsingh Parliparshadi, Margao, Abraham David green Chambers, Gunsur, Hargovind Vatharajir.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	—.—	Via Shanghai Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th Oct. 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Min.
Turkey	7	7	10 p.m.	14	35
Teheran	8	12	5 p.m.	1	13
Suez	8	3	10 p.m.	9	40

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 8th Oct. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Min.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Min.
From Calcutta	8th Oct. 1907.	3	44	0	3
" Karachi	Ditto	0	39	0	5
" Madras	Ditto	0	53	0	1

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that marine gunboats between Trinidad and Amacuro for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended. (27-6-06).

During the strike of Telegraph operators, Telegrams for all places in United States, America, except New York City and Boston are subject to delay, and can only be forwarded at senders risk. (14-9-07).

Service restored China interrupted beyond the Indian Frontier between Bichih and Lachow. (23-9-07)

Saigon Bangkok interrupted (also Bangso route interrupted). (3-10-07).

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEW PHASE OF THE TAILOR-MADE.

IT is always most difficult at this time of the year to arrive at any certainty as to the coming modes. The Parisian couturiers keep their secrets so zealously that it is marvellous how even any details at all reach the outside world. But, nevertheless, some facts as to tailor-made gowns have been ascertained, and a little foreign bird whispers that the long coat is likely to reign amongst us very generally. This will be semi-fitting at the back, and the skirt of coat will be in full pleats headed by large flat buttons. Side pockets are allowable, also ornamented with buttons. The front disposition of the coat will greatly depend upon the figure of the wearer. Those of willowy proportions will select the single-breasted, tight-fitting style, which may be elaborately braided with two widths of soutache. Embroidered chenille designs are new and very effective, and lend a great charm of distinction to the costume. The more generously proportioned will find the loose fronts falling in straight lines more becoming, and the trimming should be carried out in straight stole effects. With these long coats the skirts will be quite plain and slightly on the ground, otherwise the figure is shortened and the line of grace completely marred.

BANANA BROWN AND CINNAMON.

Those who want anything more practical in the tailor-made genre have the option of the semi-long jacket, which will not be treated so severely, and with which the round skirt is permissible. Banana brown and cinnamon are likely to be the favoured combination of colouring. A distinctly chic costume carried out in these tones, is the following: The coat, of banana cloth, has a large double collar of cinnamon taffetas, large pockets, and deep cuffs of the same, finished with the same coloured buttons. The coat itself has a light, graceful tracery all round of soutache braiding, and an inner vest or sontane of cinnamon taffetas, which is fastened by means of invisible hooks and eyes, and fitting tightly, whilst the end divides into two parts, fall almost to the end of the skirt-front, and give length. At the breast is placed a large bow of the same tone of velvet. The skirt hangs full, and has inverted pleats at each side, and is bordered by a deep shaped band of taffetas, lightly soutached where the two materials blend. The sleeves are quite long.

PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS.

An innovation in tailor-mades is the free use of passementerie, both as separate motifs and as garniture. Also the "shawl"—not the old fashioned, great-grandmother shawl, but specially manufactured shawls in many novel designs and materials—will prove one of the favourite novelties of the coming seasons. Some are made with fringes, and others with classic bordering, tartans with plain borders, large lined checks in cloth, tweed, and Indian cashmerette, and various other novel designs. The tartans and checked tweeds will be the chosen for morning toilettes, whilst the cloths will serve for afternoon and more dressy gowns. Everything depends upon the arrangement and drapery of these shawls, and with taste and discretion most charming results are arrived at. The mixture of two colours on a plain ground, forming large checks, is considered the most distinguished. This mode points to the tunic and polonaise arrangement of the skirt draperies, accompanied by a plainly but smartly cut coatee. In some cases the skirt will be plainly kilted and the fantasy allowed full scope in the coat. This is always, of course, a question of individual taste.

GOLD-STEALING IN VICTORIA.

Some remarkable allegations regarding the prevalence of gold-stealing and the methods of certain gold-buyers were made to the Minister for Mines here on the 18th ultimo by a deputation of mine-owners, mine managers, members of the Chamber of Mines and the Legal Managers' Association. The Minister was urged to amend the law so that only banks and the Mint would be empowered to buy gold. Mr. McColl as representative of the legal managers of Bendigo and a large number of directors said that the gold purchased by the banks at Bendigo from May 1906 to April 1907 amounted to 204,152oz. The calls made were £240,205 and the dividends £179,691. The gold purchased by licensed buyers was 38,384oz. for which £150,895 was paid. It amounted to 63 per cent. of the calls made and 75 per cent. of the dividends declared. There were 24 licensed buyers at Bendigo and two of them had accounted for 12,908oz. Chinese carried on business as buyers, some hotel-keepers purchased gold, and other men went about buying it, so that a considerable turnover took place which could not be traced. Other speakers said that in the whole of the Ballarat district during the year ended April last the total amount of gold purchased was 184,061 oz.

Of this the gold-buyers handled 12,722oz. The utmost secrecy was observed in connection with some of the transactions, which were conducted on premises most elaborately guarded. One man was said to have five entrances to his place, and other premises were regular Collingwood totes. About 96 per cent. of the miners were honest. The Minister said that two things were apparent, and they were that the issuing of licences to gold-buyers should be more limited, and that a higher standard of character and restricted hours should be insisted upon. He would place the matter before Cabinet, but in the meantime he could assure the deputation that steps would be taken to put a stop to gold-buyers carrying on their avocations in surroundings such as had been described. Action would be taken at an early date to deal with the matter.

THE CENTRAL INDIA S., W. AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

The following is the directors' report which will be presented to the shareholders, on October 15 :—The directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their thirty-third annual report for the year ended 30th June, together with the audited balance sheet, revenue and profit and loss accounts. The total profits earned during the year are Rs. 14,89,633-9-9, to which is added balance brought forward Rs. 1,81,845-9-1 making a total of Rs. 16,71,479-2-10. From this sum the directors have paid ad interim dividend at Rs. 65 per whole and Rs. 32-8-0 per half share, viz. Rs. 6,09,375; credited to Provident Fund, Rs. 20,000 and officers' recreation room fund, Rs. 500. They now recommend that a final dividend be paid at Rs. 85 and Rs. 42-8-0 per whole and half share, absorbing Rs. 7,96,875 and carry forward to next account, Rs. 1,94,529-2-10,—Total Rs. 16,21,279-2-10. A sum of Rs. 70,512-14-4 is debited to the depreciation and renewal fund account for old machinery thrown out. Though there was almost no plague during the year under report, the scarcity of labour continued and is likely to increase in the future. Efforts are continuously made to import labour, but with little success. About 40 workmen's cottages are now ready, and still 9 are being erected on the plot of ground leased by the Company from the Municipality. They are especially intended for imported labour, which might be induced to stay if good healthy accommodation be provided for it. The new pair of engines capable of developing 1,700 I. H. P. is now erected and will be ready for starting almost at once. The electric driving plant for dye and bleach house is in working order. The mills and ginning factories have worked satisfactorily, but owing to the high price of cotton and comparatively low price of yarn and irregular attendance of work people, the profit for the year, though above the average, is still not quite so large as that of the last year, which was one of exceptional prosperity. As the depreciation mill insurance and other funds are considered sufficiently large to meet contingencies, so far as they could be foreseen at present, no additions are made to them this year; but as usual, interest at 4 per cent. is credited to the funds, which will benefit to that extent. The directors have placed to the credit of the members of the provident fund a sum equal to that contributed by them during the year, namely, Rs. 10,162-6-0, debiting the same to the provident fund account.

Mr. Ratanjee Dadabhoy Tata, a Director of the Company, has resigned his appointment on the Board. Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Dawar, one of the Auditors of the Company, died on 24th May 1907, and the Directors have appointed Mr. Manecherjee Merwanjee Mehta in his place. The shareholders will be asked to confirm this appointment.

BY THE WAY.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

ONE of the proposals in the programme submitted on behalf of the railway men to the companies is for an eight-hour day for all concerned in the movement of vehicles, &c. It is interesting to recall that it is exactly half a century since in the Colony of Victoria the eigh-hour day was for the first time conceded to workers. In Melbourne and Ballarat are monuments to the memory of a Scottish stonemason, James Galloway, which proclaim him "the founder of the eight-hours' day," a movement which he started, with the aid of his fellow-stonemasons, in 1856. From that date an Eight Hours' Procession has taken place annually in Melbourne, and an early outcome of that function was the establishment of the famous Trades Hall—the finest of its kind in the world—of which Londoners heard a good deal in 1889, when it sent thousands of pounds to aid the London dockers in their strike.

RETURN OF THE GRAY'S INN ROOKS.

The rooks of Gray's Inn have now returned to town for the winter. Every summer they take their nestlings, as soon as they can fly, for a visit of instruction to the country, just as our great-grandfathers used to be sent on the "grand tour" of the Continent to complete their education. Amateur naturalists, unware of this, imagine that the wily birds are scared by the noisy children admitted to the Gardens during their holidays, and recall the desertion by the rooks of the Temple Gardens. But the Temple rooks were probably scared away, not by the increased river traffic, but by the felling of some neighbouring trees. Moreover, the Gray's Inn rooks have a keen eye for

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE announcement that a Pan-Celtic Congress is to be held at Edinburgh has led an enthusiastic leader-writer in one of the best-informed of the London papers into a strange fit of misinformed aggrandisement for the Celtic genius. He declares that "the literature and art of the people of Great Britain would be deplorably impoverished if the Celtic element were eliminated," which is no doubt true enough. But in his instances he is somewhat at sea. Shakspere, Spenser, Dunbar, Burns, Tennyson, and T. L. Peacock are named as peculiarly typical and splendid examples of Celtic achievement. It would defy the ingenuity of the most painstaking genealogist to discover the Celtic element in Shakspere, who was essentially an Englishman of the Midlands, or in Tennyson, who was probably Saxon with Danish elements in his pedigree, or in Spenser, who was born in London of a Lancashire family and claimed relationship with the Spencers of Althorp. Burns was a typical Lowland Scot of Anglo-Saxon origin, for the tradition which ascribes a Highland descent to his family is unsupported by any valid evidence. Dunbar was an East Lothian man, far removed from the Celtic fringe. Peacock was a Dorsetshire man, whose keen interest in Wales was not hereditary, but acquired in later life by visiting that country and marrying a Welshwoman. It would really seem as if it was impossible to compile a more unfortunate list of examples of what the Celtic races have done for our literature. Of course there is one way in which Shakspere and Burns and any great writer one likes to mention may be annexed to Celtic literature. The enthusiastic Celt assumes, with Matthew Arnold, that it is to the Celtic element that our literature owes what Arnold described as "natural magic." Then he argues that a writer, like Shakspere or Burns, in whom that quality is so strongly marked must obviously be a Celt himself. But it is paying a poor compliment to Celtic literature to suppose that its genuine claims on our interest need to be bolstered up by mere moonshine of this description.

A TENNYSON CENTENARY.

It seems difficult to realise that we are within measurable distance of a Tennyson centenary. Tennyson is always regarded as a quite modern poet, and it is not easy even for the youngest members of the past generation to recognise that a man who can remember the first appearance of "In Memoriam," with its remarkable treatment of the great problems of life and evolution which still provide us with material for our deepest speculation, must be well over the allotted span of human life. It is a fact, however, that in less than two years we shall be called upon to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Tennyson's birth. The Rector Haslemere, in the neighbourhood of which peaceful Surrey village the last years of Tennyson's life were spent, is already prepared with a proposal for a local celebration of this anniversary by the production of a series of scenes from the "Idylls of the King." Tennyson always had a high opinion of the drama, and it is somewhat surprising that he never utilised any of the intensely dramatic material provided by the story of Arthur and Lancelot and Guinevere to obtain that success on the stage which remained to the last one of his unfulfilled ambitions. As he did not attempt it himself, it seems somewhat daring for any of his admirers to undertake to give a dramatic form to the "Idylls"; but no doubt the recent craze for "pageantics" is partly responsible for this proposal, which has a poet and an actor to back it up. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom of thus tampering with the Laureate's work, no one will deny that the proposal to devote any profits to erecting a "Tennyson Hall" for the use of the Haslemere people is quite sound.

MALIGNED ERASMUS.

The "great injured name" of Erasmus is to have some reparation done to it at the instance of the Rector of Aldington, in Kent, who is raising funds for the completion of his church tower as a joint memorial to Erasmus himself and his patron Archbishop Warham, to whom Erasmus devoted the gratitude of all who might gather any good from his writings. One of Warham's kind actions was to bestow the living of Aldington, then worth sixty pounds a year, equal to about six-hundred of our money, on the great Dutch humanist when he took refuge in England from the enmity of Continental theologians. History adds that Erasmus grew tired of Aldington in a very short time. "He relinquished Aldington in six months, and Warham sacrificed the parish to his friendship. Instead of the living of Aldington the Archbishop settled a pension on him equivalent to the value of it, which was charged, according to the fashion of the time, on the tithes. Aldington had to content itself with an ill-paid curate, under whom, curiously enough, it produced in the next generation the famous Nun of Kent, whose imposture was to threaten Henry's throne." One does not know whether this expense had any connection with the inability of the parish to complete the tower of the church, which Archbishop Warham began. In any case, its completion at present as a memorial to Erasmus shows a very Christian spirit on the part of the parishioners.

A SHELLEY M. S.

Mr. H. Buxton Forman, who is the chief living authority on the work of Shelley, calls attention in the "Athenæum" to a very interesting relic of that great poet. This is a copy of the famous "Indian Serenade" in Shelley's autograph, which was recently sold at auction by Messrs. Sotheby, and which bears on its fourth page a certificate that it was fished up from that "fatal and perfidious bark," the Don Juan, in which Shelley was drowned off the Italian coast. It was under water for more than two months—from the 8th July to the 15th September, 1822,—and the wonder is not that it is somewhat illegible, but that anything can be made out at all on the stained and mouldering paper. It was inspected just fifty years ago by Robert Browning, who noted that it contained some important variations from the generally accepted text of this beautiful song. These new readings, which were recorded at the time in a letter from Browning to Leigh Hunt, were adopted by Mr. Forman in his standard edition of Shelley's poetical works, and he has now had the pleasure of verifying them from the actual manuscript. It is pleasant to note that this recension almost entirely supports Browning's accuracy—so many poets are notorious, like Scott, for quoting the writings of their fellows not as they really are but as it seems to them that they ought to be; much as Scott admitted that he could never tell another man's story exactly as he heard it, but must always be for giving it a cocked-hat and a stick.

A NEW TENNYSON.

Those who are fond of poetry and like to hear an author's own interpretation of his work will be deeply interested in the announcement of a forthcoming edition of Tennyson, in the convenient Eversley Series, "with notes by the author." It is to be edited by the present Lord Tennyson, who has probably selected the annotations, from the mass of notes on his life and work which the Late Laureate left behind him for publication after his death. Tennyson's views as to the necessity for annotations on the writings of a poet varied from time to time. When he was pressed to explain the inner meaning of the Arthurian stories which he touched so beautifully, he said, "Poetry is like shot-silk with many glancing colours. Every reader must find his own interpretation according to his ability and according to his sympathy with the poet." There is a considerable measure of truth in this aphorism, but it is none the less a fact that most readers are interested in the poet's own explanation of his intention, and like to hear anything which he can tell them about the genesis of their favourites. Tennyson left a quantity of notes of this nature about his works, on which the present Lord Tennyson drew largely in the admirable biography of his father which was published just ten years ago. It is to be supposed that the annotations to the forthcoming edition are drawn from this source, and will add to the light thrown upon the poet's method of work and artistic intentions. We are long past the day when "In Memoriam" was regarded as an obscure poem greatly in need of commentary. Setting aside such gross blunders as those of the reviewers who regarded its poetic feeling as wasted on "an Amaryllis of the Chancery Bar" or thought that it came from "the full heart of the widow of a military man," we may admit that the advance in the general comprehension of those evolutionary ideas which were so novel as to be almost unintelligible in the pre-Darwinian age has done much to make "In Memoriam" clear to the average reader. But Tennyson's own commentary upon it will be none the less interesting to read at greater length than it is given in the biography, and this new edition ought to be welcome to all students of English poetry.

FRESH LIGHT ON BALZAC.

Some interesting details have been published as to the bequest recently made by the great authority on Balzac, the Vicomte de Spoelberch de Lovenjoul, to the French Institute. It comprises nearly all the MSS. of Balzac's novels, frequently covered with the traces of that strong coffee which Balzac drank in enormous quantities to help him in the feverish task of composition. In the records of literary life there are few instances of severer labour than Balzac undertook at a stretch. When he once got going he could not bear to be interrupted; he used to rise about midnight, and with the help of his black coffee to work for indefinite periods—a sixteen-hour day was not at all uncommon. On one occasion, he has told us, he only rested for three hours out of forty-eight. In the course of such a prolonged spell of work he used to produce the rough draft of an entire novel in an amazingly brief space of time, being probably the only novelist who ever broke Scott's record of a complete novel, and that "Guy Mannering," in three weeks. But in Balzac's case the actual writing was but the beginning of his task. The first draft was something very different from the ultimate book,

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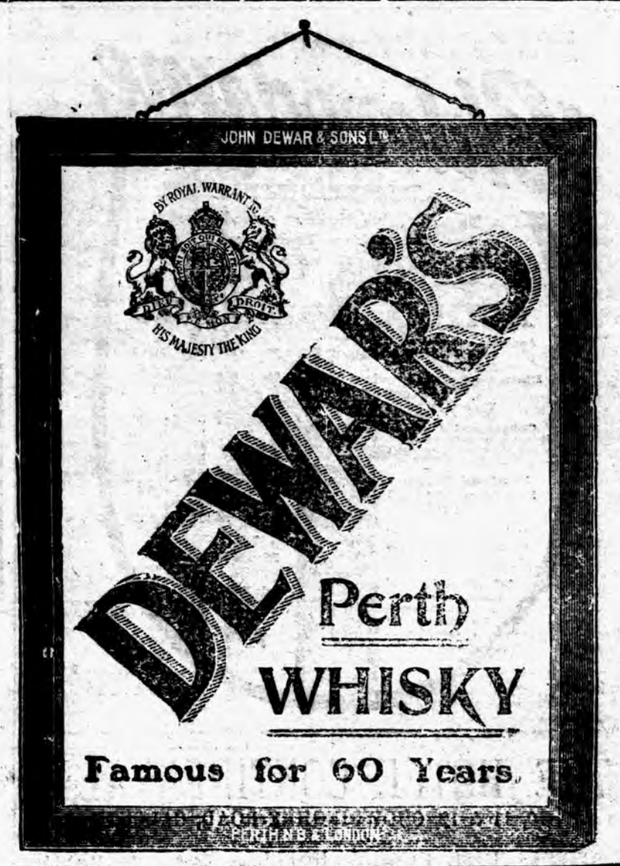

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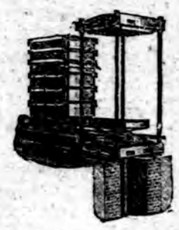

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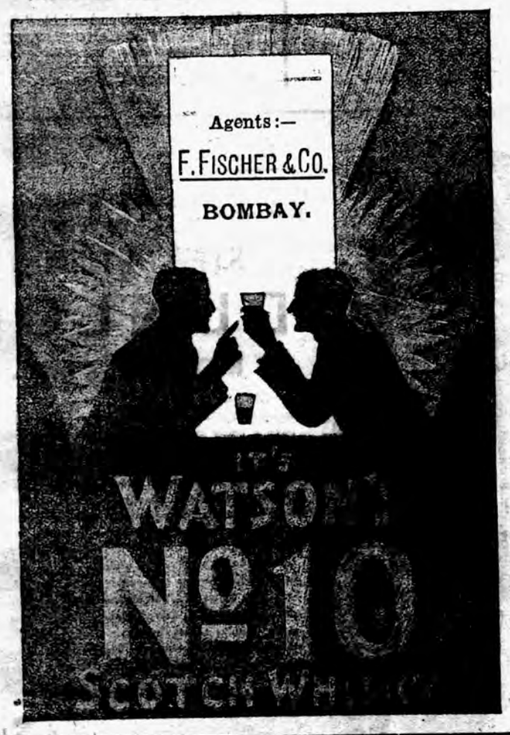

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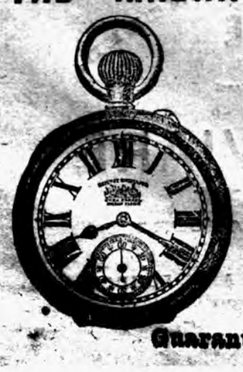

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